

# '11' Urge Rehearing to Lift Gag On Public Discussion of Peace

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Supreme Court has condemned the 11 Communist leaders to jail on the assumption that "war is inevitable," attorneys for the 11 pointed out, in a petition for a rehearing in the case filed here yesterday.

The court has no right to make such an assumption, the petition points out, because its members are not authorized under the Constitution, nor are they equipped, to "make judgments in the realm of foreign affairs and international relations concerning which widely varying views exist."

The ruling of the court has provided a potential gag on dis-

## Stay the Sentence!

An Editorial

Increasing numbers of Americans realize that if the 11 Communist leaders and their lawyers go to jail, it will represent one of the greatest blows ever struck against the democratic liberties of all.

The Supreme Court now has under advisement a petition for a rehearing in the case of the Communist leaders, as well as a petition for a rehearing in the case of their lawyers.

All Americans, in their own interest, are urged to write President Truman, urging him to agree to stay the jailing of the Communist leaders until a rehearing is held. They should also urge a stay for the enterprising lawyers (including Eugene Dennis, who acted as his own attorney) pending a rehearing in their own case and that of their clients.

Discussion of war or peace, the most important issue of our times, on the theory that war is so imminent as to justify a ban on freedoms hitherto protected by the Constitution.

If the Communist leaders had been aware that their exercise of free speech would have been curbed in the light of this assumption, the petition continues, they would have offered evidence to show that their major political activity was to explode the false theory that war is inevitable and to stress the need for seeking peaceful solution to the differences among nations.

### RIGHT TO OPPOSE WAR

"It may still be possible in America after this decision to be for MacArthur or against MacArthur, to be in favor of waging war in Europe and against waging war in Asia," the petition says. "But the democratic process includes the right and the freedom to be opposed to a government and an administration which wages war."

The probability that this decision, if unchanged, will tend to paralyze popular discussion on this vital issue at the very moment it is most needed, the petition argues, emphasizes the necessity for a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court.

The 50-page petition may or may not convince a majority of the justices to grant a rehearing. But it is a powerful document which in any event is likely to become well-known to lawyers and law students for its close reasoning, its irrefutable logic, and for its eloquent reaffirmation of constitutional principles recently ignored by the court.

### POLITICAL MOTIVES

The heart of the legal argument is that the court, in seeking grounds on which to justify the lower courts' conviction of the 11, appealed to political considerations and then proceeded to rewrite the law in conformity with its decision. This statement is backed by a detailed examination of earlier rulings by the court, all of which show that important legal principles and rules were abandoned in the writing of the majority opinion.

In seeking a rehearing, however, the petition relies mainly on showing the harmful implications of this ruling and its effect on the nation.

Unless the court reconsiders its decision, the petition says, the people of the U. S. and the world "may well come to regard it as a political act" in which the court improvised a legal doctrine under which it could send 11 opponents of the Administration's war policy to jail.

The Supreme Court, like the Court of Appeals, made assumptions not only about the imminence of war but also about the character of the Communist Party, it said. These assumptions were not drawn from the record. On the contrary, they were born of "stereotypes created by anti-Communist propaganda."

And because the justices went outside the trial record to obtain their comic-strip conception of the Communist Party, the 11 were condemned to prison by the High Court on the basis of assumptions

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## AFL PAINTERS LOCAL 905 ASKS REHEARING FOR 11

A membership meeting of the AFL's Painters Local 905 has gone on record to ask the Supreme Court for a re-hearing in the case of the 11 Communist leaders, it was learned yesterday.

The painters expressed their complete support of the dissenting opinions rendered by Associate Supreme Court Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black who voted against upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

Wires asking for a re-hearing were sent to President Truman and to Chief Supreme Court Justice Fred Vinson.

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# ALL, 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-35, LIABLE TO SERVE 8 YRS. IN NEW DRAFT

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## More Ships Tied Up as Strike Enters 5th Day

The shipping strike entered its fifth day last night with no visible sign of a break, but reported new proposals being advanced by the shipowners.

Frank J. Taylor, chairman of the committee representing 40 Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship companies, said his group was ready to meet with mediators, union negotiators or both.

The principal demand of the workers is the 40-hour week at sea. They are also demanding a 25 percent raise in pay and a four-week paid vacation.

More ships docked in many ports to augment the number tied up. But there were also many ships moving with the permission of the three striking CIO unions, on the ground that their cargo was essential for "defense."

So far the crews of the tied up ships remain on board where they are both housed

and fed. There is still no picketing or any other strike activity. The ships are simply held in port.

But how long shipowners will be content to allow the workers on board if there is no settlement in sight, was a question.

Federal mediators under the direction of conciliation director Cyrus Ching were reported still feeling out both sides on proposals that might bring them into a joint conference again.

NMU President Joseph Curran said: "We are still willing to negotiate provided the operators will put something on the table."

The strike, meanwhile, is being felt in a number of fields, particularly in the passenger line tourist trade. Nine passenger ships scheduled to sail out of New York are among those tied up. Of more than 70 ships in the port more than half were due to depart since the strike began.

## Picket Today Against Wage Freeze

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# Mass Picket Line Today to Hit Wage Freeze

A mass picket line to protest the wage freeze will be held this afternoon (Wednesday) in front of the Federal Building, 30th St. and Ninth Ave., under the auspices of the United Labor Action Committee. The demonstration, from 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m., will terminate in a street meeting at 6 p.m., with spokesmen of participating unions addressing the throng, expected to include tens of thousands of workers and consumers.

Participating unions include the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, District 4; Fur Joint Council and Fur Joint Board; District 65; United Public Workers and Teachers Union; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Marine, Cooks and Stewards; American Communications Association and United Furniture Workers, Local 140. Rank and file members from food, needle, printing trade, painter and other industries are supporting the picket line.

Many work stoppages in New

York and New Jersey will take place at 3:30 and thousands of "UE" workers will march to the point of demonstration with appropriate banners.

Arthur J. White, regional director of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor, who administers the government's wage-freeze, last Friday tried to discourage the holding of the picket line. Meeting with a group of trade unionists, he said he was "disturbed" by reports that such a demonstration was planned. He

added that since the delegation had submitted its views to him, he saw no need for a picket line.

Present on the delegation were Cecil Brown, Fur Joint Board; Ted Mitchell, Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees; Ben Paskoff, Fur Joint Council; Cliff Cameron, Local 475, UE; Molly Gemser, District 65; Tom Sullivan, Greater New York Negro Labor Council, and Henry Stirt, of District 65.

White was told that the demonstration was for the purpose of letting Washington "know how

workers felt" about the wage freeze.

Cameron, spokesman for the group, pointed out that 1,000 workers in the UE are waiting approval of wage increases by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Minter stressed that the wage freeze was blocking union organization in many small furniture shops.

Stiffened employer resistance to wage negotiations as a result of the wage freeze was cited by Molly Gemser.

## Californians Urge Rehearing for '11'

LOS ANGELES, June 19.—Prominent Californians in all walks of life have joined in a plea to President Truman to aid in obtaining a Supreme Court rehearing in the case of the Communist 11. "I concur in the opinion of Justices Black and Douglas," the mes-

sage read, "and urge you, Mr. President, to call upon the Justice Department requesting that they stipulate to a rehearing in this matter because of the opinions of dissenting Justices Black and Douglas."

Signers include Dr. Morris Feder, John Clews and Belle Parsons Clewe, members of the Democratic County Committee, Los Angeles; Corinne Seeds, teacher; Samuel C. Hudson and Mrs. Ever B. Hudson, First A.M.E. Church; Judy Wilby, United Electrical Workers leader; Elmer K. Kays, leader of the Independent Progressive Party; Pauline Epstein, vice-president of the South California Women Lawyers Association and treasurer, Lawyers Guild, Hollywood-Beverly Hills chapter.

Also, Florence von Breyman, Ojai, Calif.; Dr. Irwin Cole; Al Caplan, president, Local 26, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; Louis Torre, field organizer, UE; Penn Vandervoort, editor, Labor Herald; Charles Gladstone, rank and file leader, International Ladies Garment Workers; John Orr, Local 1421, UE and David Easton, attorney.

### Ask Welfare Report Be Made Public

The State Department of Social Welfare was called yesterday by the United Public Workers Local 1, not to keep secret any longer its critical reports of relief administration in the city by Raymond M. Hilliard and Henry L. McCarthy, former and present Welfare Commissioners.

The union charged that keeping the criticism secret had resulted in harm to relief recipients and to the Welfare staff.

## Hungary to Try Bishops For Espionage

BUDAPEST, June 19.—Archbishop Josef Groesz, ranking Roman Catholic priest in Hungary, will go on trial Friday before a people's court, charged with plotting against the state.

The archbishop was indicted today with eight accomplices, including a Hungarian employee of the United States Information Service. The accused made complete confessions of crimes including plotting against the state, black market currency dealings, helping traitors escape abroad and other abuses.

Groesz was quoted in the indictment as having confessed that the now jailed Cardinal Mindszenty "charged me to take over the leadership of the organization aiming at the overthrow of the regime in case of his arrest."

Groesz also confessed that he sent to a Budapest legation of an imperialist power on July 5, 1950, a declaration "emphasizing his royalist standpoint."

"According to ancient Hungarian laws in the absence of the king and because the prince prime (Mindszenty) is being hindered from carrying out his duties, I accept the role of the temporary government," the declaration said, according to the published confession.

In his confession he also said: "I admit that the conspiracy which I headed began the organizing of armed groups with the task of overthrowing the Peoples' Republic and taking over power."

The indictment charged that Groesz sent "confidential material" to the Vatican "through several

## 15,000 Strike at Chile Copper Mines

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 19.—Workers at the Braden copper mines have struck in support of wage demands, increasing the number of strikers in three north Chilean mines to about 15,000.

After a meeting with President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, Minister of Interior Alfonso Quintana sought to blame the strike on a "Communist" plan as part of the "cold war."

Quintana warned that the walk-outs may spread considerably and

that workers employed by nitrate and coal mines and railroads might support the copper miners.

Workers at Foley Brothers, a U. S. firm which is constructing a sulphur plant at Chuquicamata, held a daylong sitdown strike in a demonstration of sympathy with the striking miners.

## MEXICAN NOTABLES ASSAIL RULING ON SMITH ACT

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, June 19 (Telepress).—A Senator, an ex-cabinet member, a world-famous artist and a noted educator were among the prominent Mexicans who condemned the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction

of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

"In effect we are witnessing the suppression of a democratic system and the establishment of a totalitarian regime that seeks to exercise tyrannical control over the ideas of the citizens," Sen. Juan Manuel Elizondo, vice-president of the Popular Party, told Telepress.

Luis Sanchez Ponton, former Education Minister and ex-ambassador to Moscow, expressed concern lest this blow at liberties result in new pressure on Mexico and other Latin American countries.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, artist and Communist, said: "In the name of Latin American artists, I condemn this attack on freedom and culture. I pledge we shall fight back."

Prof. Gaudalope Cejuda de Nájera, woman educator and former Chief of the Department of Pedagogic Studies of Mexican Normal Schools, who is a devout Catholic, stated: "As a teacher I condemn in the strongest terms this crime committed against the supreme right of human beings which is liberty. I also condemn the attempt to deprive youth of the knowledge of those works that are fundamental for explaining the economic and social evolution of peoples."

Chilean diplomat and writer Luis Enrique Delano, ex-counsel in New York, now editor of the magazine Paz, organ of the Latin American peace movement, told Telepress: "The North American government is trying to eliminate one by one all who oppose war. But in the long run the peace forces that comprise the majority of the North American people will win the battle and will rescue their best sons from behind prison bars."

## How a Rigged Election Works

A breakdown of almost complete returns of France's election for a new Chamber of Deputies on Sunday shows that, under the rigged election law—

It required 47,621 votes to elect one Communist deputy.

But—

It required only 32,275 votes to elect one de Gaulle deputy.

Only 25,768 votes to elect one Socialist deputy.

Only 22,612 votes to elect one Popular Republican deputy.

Only 22,559 votes to elect one Radical Socialist deputy.

Only 21,124 votes to elect one Independent-Peasant-Conservative deputy.

Below is the still incomplete tabulation of the votes in the French election of last Sunday:

|                                         | Votes      | Seats |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Communists                              | 4,905,008  | 103   |
| DeGaulle's Reunion of the French People | 3,614,878  | 112   |
| Socialists                              | 2,526,344  | 98    |
| Popular Republicans                     | 2,102,993  | 93    |
| Radicals                                | 2,007,830  | 89    |
| Independents, Peasants, Conservatives   | 2,049,113  | 97    |
| Total                                   | 17,206,166 | 592   |

### Soviet Press Calls French Vote Wall St. Defeat

MOSCOW, June 19.—The Soviet press hailed the French election results today as a defeat for U. S. imperialism.

The Literary Gazette said all U. S. efforts to throw the Communists out of the French Parliament had failed.

A Paris dispatch to Pravda said it would be unwise to underestimate the fascist threat hanging over France because more than 100 seats in Parliament went to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's new party.

## Ask Pittsburgh Mistrial After Counsel Arrest

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—The outrageous arrest of defense counsel Hymen Schlesinger on "sedition" charges has made it impossible for the two "sedition" trial defendants to get a fair trial, John T. McTernan, chief defense counsel, yesterday declared.

The two defendants are Andy Onda, the Communist Party's organizer in the steel towns, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent.

McTernan asked Judge Henry X. O'Brien to declare a mistrial for the two defendants.

The prosecution has ended its case after five and a half months. But the defense has not started. The trial has been in recess for a week since Schlesinger was arrested and handcuffed on the street in Pittsburgh and thrown into a pitch-black windowless dungeon.

Schlesinger was released from

## 15,000 Furriers Ready To Strike for Pay Hike

Fifteen thousand furriers prepared yesterday to close down 1,400 New York City fur shops Thursday morning unless demands for a 10 percent wage increase and a 37½-hour week for floorworkers are met by manufacturers.

The deadline, set by 1,200 Furriers Joint Council shop chairmen Monday evening, will be reached tonight when the shop chairmen report to a special meeting in Hotel Statler grand ballroom at 5 p.m.

Authorized to question individual manufacturers on their willingness or unwillingness to meet the council's two major demands, the shop chairmen will report the manufacturers' replies to the special meeting.

The union reported "no developments" on its public request for conferences with the Fur Manufacturers Association. Irving Potash, council manager, told the association that it was obligated, under terms of its Dec. 21, 1950 agreement with the union, to nego-

tiate over wages "in the event of a rise in the cost of living."

"They have to make up their minds," Potash told the shop chairmen. "The manufacturers must choose between collective or individual settlement."

### VOTE UNANIMOUS

The vote to call the strike Thursday morning and have fur workers report to St. Nicholas Arena instead of to their shops. Thursday morning, was unanimous. It came after months of fruitless negotiations with the manufacturers.

It will be the first strike conducted by the Furriers Joint Council since 1948, when a five week long lockout and strike won the division of work and no discharge rule.

Elected to direct the activities of the union's strike committee, was

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## ALL OAK RIDGE BUILDING SHUT DOWN BY AFL STRIKE

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., June 19.—Construction work at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and in the Oak Ridge townsite virtually shut down today in the atomic city's second dispute within two months over government wage ceilings.

While union officials kept in constant touch with Washington, contractors reported that a walk-out which began yesterday had now spread to include between 1,200 and 1,300 AFL craftsmen. The strikers represented the entire force on several projects.

They were dissatisfied because they did not get a ceiling-piercing pay boost like the one the Wage Stabilization Board approved for other AFL workers who walked out for three days last month for the same reason.

Officials said work was "virtually halted" on an expansion project at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, at the old electromagnetic uranium-235 production plant and in the townsite. Only "scattered pockets" of men were working. There were no picket lines.

## Iran Rejects British Reply On Oil Plan

TEHERAN, June 19.—Iran rejected Britain's reply to its plan to nationalize the Iranian Oil Co., and the crucial negotiations broke down tonight.

Basil R. Jackson, deputy chairman of the company, said after the meeting that he was going to wire London for instructions, and "there is no doubt what they will be—they will be to come home."

The foundering of the negotiations before they were well begun set the stage for execution of the Iranian ultimatum—seizure of the oil fields and their fixtures, including the world's greatest refinery at Abadan, at dawn Wednesday.

Iran handed down the ultimatum at the preliminary meeting of the negotiations last week, demanding 75 percent of the Anglo-Iranian's revenue since March 20, or the oil fields and installations would be taken under the country's oil nationalization program.

The Iranians gave the Britons until Sunday to reply, then extended the deadline to tonight.

Emerging from the meeting, Jackson gave the first tipoff on how it went. Hassibi confirmed Jackson's view a little later when he told newsmen:

"As far as we are concerned, it is over. They have opposed nationalization outright. The negotiations have broken down. The AIOC delegation was under the influence of Gass (Neville Gass, a company director).

Dr. Ali Shayergan, member of the Oil Liquidation Board, headed the Iranian delegation at today's meeting in the absence of Mohammed Varasteh, Finance Minister and chief of the mission. He said after the meeting:

"The government will issue a detailed statement tomorrow. We are going now to the Premier to report. We must carry out the law, because if we violate it we will be responsible."

After the Britons gave their reply to the Iranian demands, the Iranian delegation talked by telephone for 15 minutes with Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Then the British proposal was rejected.

Earlier today, U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady had urged Mossadegh not to act hastily. The aged and ailing Premier warned that "sentiment in the country is very strong against delays of any kind in taking over the oil installations."

## Goldborough's Last Decision

In his last decision made one day before his sudden death in Washington last Saturday, Federal District Court Judge T. Alan Goldborough, of the District of Columbia, denied a motion by the Justice Department to vacate the three-year-old injunction restraining the government from holding deportation hearings in the cases of John Williamson, Irving Potash and Charles A. Doyle, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Judge Goldborough's June 15 decision means that the Justice Department is restrained from proceeding with any deportation hearings in the Williamson, Potash and Doyle cases until deportation hearings are held in a democratic manner and do not deprive non-citizens of due process of law.

# New Draft Law Makes Men, 18½-35, Liable For 8 Years Service

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Truman signed a new draft law today which lowers the bottom induction age to 18½ and makes all males from 18 to 35 liable for eight years military service—two years active and six years in the reserves. The new draft law

drastically tightens up deferments for an estimated 385,000 registrants 19 through 25 and will subject another 2,424,000 men to possible military service until they reach 35.

If and when UMT goes into effect, all men will be called at age of 18 for six months training.

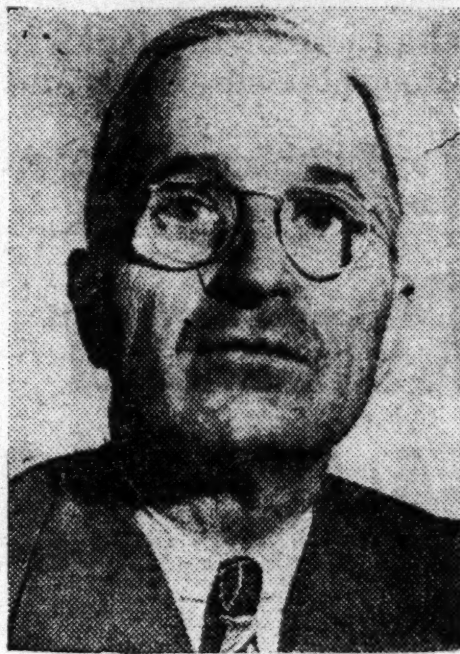
Truman signed the bill at a White House ceremony attended by Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey, Earle Cooke, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, and ranking members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committee.

### TWO YEARS SERVICE

The new law extends the current 21-month draft term to two years and provides that organized reservists and national guardsmen, who have been or may be called to active duty, also must serve 24 months instead of 21.

Veterans of World War II, however, who have been called back to duty from the inactive reserve since Korea are guaranteed the right to get out after 17 months service.

While the registration age stays



TRUMAN

at 18, the new law sets induction age limits at 18½ through 25, as opposed to 19 through 25 under present law.

Married men without children and with no dependents other than wives will be the first to feel the effects of the tightened-up draft law. They lose their 3-A status although they may seek defer-

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## Un-Americans Open Up on Sea Unionists

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House Un-American Committee today opened its drive against maritime workers with a futile attempt to grill Herbert Kransdorf, described by the committee as a New York Communist leader on the waterfront.

Kransdorf stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer committee questions.

In a statement which chairman John E. Wood (D-Ga.) refused to permit in the record, Kransdorf declared:

"It is in keeping with the whole anti-labor origins of this committee that its latest inquisition should open at a time when thousands of maritime workers are engaged in a great struggle with the profiteering shipowning interests of this country."

The union-busting witchhunt, he said, is "a logical followup to the shipowner - sponsored screening program. . . . This has resulted in thousands of seamen and longshoremen being deprived of their means of livelihood without trial or hearing, on no more basis than that they have been good union men, are Negro seamen in higher than unskilled ratings, or on the word of some labor spy."

Another witness summoned by the Un-Americans today was Walter McManamon, former shipyard worker and once secretary of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council. Questioning of this witness revealed the committee's aims to attack maritime unions in this area.

## Detroit Transit Strike Ends

DETROIT, June 19.—The city-owned transit system, tied up since April 21 by a strike of 3,500 bus and streetcar operators, resumed operation at 4 A. M. this morning. The strikers voted overwhelmingly last night to return to work pending mediation of their demand for an 8½ cents hourly wage hike.

# Senate Unit Cancels Beef Price Rollback

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate Banking Committee voted 7 to 6 today to wipe out the two beef price rollbacks scheduled for this summer and fall. The ban on the two beef rollbacks—aimed at reducing retail prices eight to 10 cents a pound by Oct. 1—

will meet Thursday for final formal action. Maybank hopes to begin Senate debate Monday—just five days before the present control law expires.

The Senate bill would continue wage, price and rent ceilings until March 1, 1952. The rent ceiling proviso, authorizing 20 percent increases over 1942 levels, would be part of the control law instead of a separate act as at present.

The rollback clause "would in effect set a new base for figuring price ceilings. This would be the January-February period of 1951, instead of the May-June period of

1950, specified for "consideration" in the present law.

This would all but cancel the remaining beef rollback orders. Any rollbacks ordered before the bill becomes effective would stick.

The House committee bill would ban price ceilings on any agricultural product below 90 percent of May 19 price levels. This would entirely kill the remaining beef rollbacks.

Maybank and Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D-Del.), joined five Republicans in voting for the anti-rollback move. The committee's six other Democrats opposed it.

# All in Gov't Agency Took Bribes from Big Firms

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren revealed today that every employe in one government office accepted television sets, cases of liquor and other gifts from firms doing business with them.

Spokesmen for Warren's General Accounting Office said later the agency was the Washington office of the Federal Housing Administration, which handles government insurance on home loans in the area of the national capital.

Warren made the disclosure, without naming the agency, at the

opening hearings of a Senate subcommittee investigating government morality.

The spokesman said the gifts were made sometime around Christmas, 1949, but the situation was not discovered until "some months" later.

Warren said the case came to light when a CAO official "overheard a chance remark about agency employes receiving gifts from firms doing business with the agency."

He said the agency head, upon investigation, found "that in one regional office every employe had

received gifts; they ranged from television sets, cases of liquor and watches to hosiery."

"The employes seemed to think this to be their inalienable right, a prerequisite of their job," Warren said.

Warren assailed "shocking" relations between government officials and business representatives during World War II. He cited examples of contracting officers "fraternizing" with contractors in "golfing, dining and wining" during the war, and "certain Army and Navy officers" who "used the uniform to feather their nests."

## POINT OF ORDER

### NEW ELECTION SYSTEM

By Alan Max

The trend in the recent French elections gives the most seats to those with the fewest votes. The intention seems to be to reach a point where the entire government will be turned over to those who get no votes at all.



# Cuban Workers Win Back Their Newspaper 'Hoy'

HAVANA, June 19.—The progressive newspaper Hoy was returned today to its editor, Anibal Escalante, in accordance with the ruling of a lower court. The paper had been seized by the Cuban government.

Judge Augustin Elizondo stated that the paper may only be taken over by "judicial order" instead of by a Labor Ministry order, as was done last Aug. 24. Elizondo ordered the police guard withdrawn from the building, and the cessation of all Government control over the paper.

The newspaper has an up-to-date plant which was bought by the sale of bonds among workers.

## School Board To Be Picketed Tomorrow

The Teachers Union yesterday renewed its plea for a supplementary appropriation to provide salary increases, in a wire to Mayor Impellitteri.

Signed by Abraham Lederman, president, and Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, the wire also urged the Mayor to call together spokesmen of leading teacher groups to confer on steps "to restore after-school activities on a worthwhile professional basis and check the widespread demoralization in our schools."

An after-school picketline tomorrow (Thursday) in front of the Board of Education building, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, is being sponsored by the union.

In a wire to Maximilian Moss, Board of Education president, Mrs. Russell asked the Board to request a supplementary appropriation from the Board of Estimate.

## N. Y. Tenant Council Urges Rehearing

The New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council has urged President Truman and the Congress of the United States to "take steps to revoke the Smith Act."

The consumer group asked the President to agree to a new hearing in the case of the Communist 11. In addition, it also urged Truman "to order the FBI to cease and desist such further actions against delegations to the capital as they can only lead to cutting off the voice of the people and lead to less public housing, no federal rent or price control."

An apology was demanded from the FBI for its harassment of delegates to the Council's Washington delegation last Wednesday.

## War Criminal Set For Bonn Gov't Job

BERLIN, June 19 (Telepress).—War criminal Bernard Hermann Ramcke, Hitler's paratrooper general, has been proposed for the job of "Federal Commissioner for the Repopulation of the Heligoland Island" by the "German Party" belonging to Adenauer's coalition government.

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## Proclaim Monday FEPC Day in N. Y.

The City Council yesterday approved a resolution making next Monday Fair Employment Practice Day. Earlier Mayor Impellitteri had issued a proclamation to that effect.

The proclamation commemorated the 10th anniversary of the late President Roosevelt's order setting up a Federal FEPC.

## U. S. Sending Arms to Tito

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The U. S. Army is sending munitions to Tito's government of Yugoslavia, officials revealed today.

Most of the arms aid will come from surplus U. S. Army stocks. A defense spokesman said he believed at least part of the arms had already been delivered.

## ARREST 2 WOMEN PICKETS AT EVERBEST LAMP PLANT

Two women, picketing the Everbest Lamp Co. where they have been locked out for 12 weeks, were arrested yesterday when police tried to search their strike headquarters.

Vicki Mazzei, business agent for the strikers' union, Local 475, United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and Mrs. Josephine Fannezza, locked-out worker, said while they were picketing, a scab told police that the pickets had a gun.

Patrolman Gerard Cicero started to search the strike headquarters which have been set up near the plant at 41 E. 12 St. Mrs. Mazzei barred the way, and told the cop he couldn't come through without a search warrant.

He promptly called a prowl car and Black Maria, and took the women to 8th Precinct, Mercer St., charging them both with "disorderly conduct and resisting an officer."

## 163 More Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Defense Department today identified 163 more American battle casualties in the Korean war. The 332nd casualty list included 19 dead, 118 wounded, seven injured and 19 missing.

## Teachers Union Hits Anti-Negro Book in Schools

The Teachers Union has protested the inclusion of "Toaster's Handbook," an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-minority book which appears in the Board of Education's list of approved books for use in school libraries in the city's secondary schools. The protest was directed to William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, and each member of the board.

Earlier in the month, the union renewed its exposure of "One Act Plays," published by Allyn and Bacon, which included "The King's English," in which similarly offensive portrayals of Jews and Negroes were presented. Since then, the Textbook Committee of the Education Board has ordered the withholding of the book "until a revision is offered and found."

"So replete with objectionable material is 'Toaster's Handbook,'" declared the union letter, "that an acceptable revision is inconceivable. We therefore urge that this book be unqualifiedly and permanently withdrawn from the approved list."

The letter was signed by Abraham Lederman, union president.



# Reuther Tries to Ban Rally Where Senator Will Talk

By William Allan

DEARBORN, June 19.—CIO United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther says the auto workers shall not go to hear U. S. Senator Edwin Johnson, CIO president Phil Murray, United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Frank Martel, Detroit AFL chief, all of whom are scheduled to speak Saturday, June 23, at 3 p. m. outside the Ford Local.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, said that the demonstration was against high prices, runaway shop, speedup, backing of the Johnson resolution and support to FEPC. The tenth anniversary of a union contract at Ford's being celebrated this week is a fitting occasion for calling on the workers everywhere to unite and fight

for such a program, he said.

At a press conference at the Ford local, Stellato, flanked by his fellow officers—Pat Rice, vice president, William Hood, recording secretary W. C. Grant, financial secretary—said that any rumors or dope stories that the biggest local in the UAW had any intention of leaving the UAW was a pack of lies designed to cover up the real issues.

"We are staying in the UAW to help to make it a progressive union," said Stellato, "and those who talk of secession into District 50 are out of their head. But in order to avoid getting out here before the Ford workers and talking about the issues, these lie merchants peddle this splitting lies."

Asked what he meant about making the UAW progressive, Stellato said some examples would be to get out and fight for a City FEPC ordinance. Rice, local vice president, said, getting out and backing the Johnson peace resolution. Other points made by the officers were the layoffs in Ford's and elsewhere and that unity of the workers was needed in this fight, not isolation such as Reuther wants.

All local officers said that they were not interested in a fight with Reuther, that fighting to stop layoffs, speedup, discrimination, fighting for peace and peacetime production, took up all their time. They also said they knew UAW president Reuther met privately with Henry Ford without the local officers being invited or knowing what went on.

The officers of Ford local who all participated in a discussion

## Painters' Locals Start Voting Friday

Elections for officers of locals of the Brotherhood of Painters will begin Friday, with the Rank and File's spokesman confident of a good showing. The elections, continuing through Saturday and Monday, will also give an indication of the trend for the three-way race in the general Painters District Council 9 election for secretary-treasurer next week.

Those electing Friday are Locals 442, 261, 1011 and 905. Local 892 votes Saturday and Locals 874, 848 and 490 will ballot Monday.

The forces of incumbent secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback have been wiped out in Local 442, with the rightwing forces there who are supporting Max Schneider for secretary-treasurer, also dominating the local ticket. Louis Bernstein is candidate of the Rank and File of 442 for president.

Local 905, Bronx, headed by Sam Rosen, Rank and File candidate for secretary-treasurer of District 9, is expected to turn out the same overwhelming rank and file support for local officers it always does.

In traditionally R. & F. Local 848, incumbent president Frank Wedl is again heading his ticket. In traditionally socialist controlled Local 261, Rank and Filer Al Herman is making a strong campaign for the presidency.

A campaign rally of the Rank and File will be held in the hall of Local 905 Saturday, 1 p. m. at 163rd and Hunts Point, Bronx in support of Rosen and the R. & F. candidates for business agent.

## Marine Shot Cuban, Then Killed Himself

HAVANA, June 19.—A Cuban police autopsy today listed as suicide the death of U. S. Marine Sgt. Robert J. Shelton, 20, whose body was found yesterday in the American Embassy with the body of Augustin Fernandez, 61, Cuban janitor. Both had died of bullet wounds.

Police said the tests confirmed their theory that Fernandez was shot to death in his sleep by the Marine.

## New Mexico Newspaper Urges End to Slaughter in Korea

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 19.—The Silver City Press here has called for peace in Korea.

"Anything to stop the slaughter of American boys in a war that, if it ever had a purpose," declared the editorial, "has been lost in the welter of domestic and international politics."

The editorial was reprinted in the Albuquerque Journal of June 9.

## 49 PEACE DELEGATES PICKED IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, June 19.—The Los Angeles Peace Crusade has announced it is assured of attendance of 49 delegates from this city and county at the American People's Peace Conference in Chicago, June 29-July 1, and that additional delegates are expected to register in the next few days.

A dozen organizations have registered delegations for the Chicago trip, according to Mrs. Betty Willett, who is handling reservations. These include:

Independent Progressive Party, 10 delegates; Warehousemen's Local 26, 4; Marine Cooks & Stewards, 1; sportswear division peace committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers, 5; American Women for Peace, 5; Jewish People's Fraternal Order,

4; Emma Lazarus Council, 2; Pasadena peace groups, 4; Labor Youth League, 2 or more; Arts, Sciences & Professions Council, 1; Inglewood Peace Committee, 1; American-Russian Institute, 1.

There are, in addition, a number of individuals registered to make the trip, including trade unionists, ministers and church members. Among the former is Carlton Ayers of Longshoremen's Local 13.

Mrs. Willett said Los Angeles peace headquarters has had inquiries about the crusade to Chicago from all parts of the Southland and from neighboring states. Farthest response came from Olive Carroll of Porowan, Utah, who asked that the Los Angeles delegation arrange to pick her up en route.



## ALL OAK RIDGE BUILDING SHUT DOWN BY AFL STRIKE

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., June 19.—Construction work at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and in the Oak Ridge townsite virtually shut down today in the atomic city's second dispute within two months over government wage ceilings.

While union officials kept in constant touch with Washington, contractors reported that a walk-out which began yesterday had now spread to include between 1,200 and 1,300 AFL craftsmen. The strikers represented the entire force on several projects.

They were dissatisfied because they did not get a ceiling-piercing pay boost like the one the Wage Stabilization Board approved for other AFL workers who walked out for three days last month for the same reason.

Officials said work was "virtually halted" on an expansion project at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, at the old electromagnetic uranium-235 production plant and in the townsite. Only "scattered pockets" of men were working. There were no picket lines.

## Iran Rejects British Reply On Oil Plan

TEHERAN, June 19.—Iran rejected Britain's reply to its plan to nationalize the Iranian Oil Co., and the crucial negotiations broke down tonight.

Basil R. Jackson, deputy chairman of the company, said after the meeting that he was going to wire London for instructions, and "there is no doubt what they will be—they will be to come home."

The foundering of the negotiations before they were well begun set the stage for execution of the Iranian ultimatum—seizure of the oil fields and their fixtures, including the world's greatest refinery at Abadan, at dawn Wednesday.

Iran handed down the ultimatum at the preliminary meeting of the negotiations last week, demanding 75 percent of the Anglo-Iranian's revenue since March 20, or the oil fields and installations would be taken under the country's oil nationalization program.

The Iranians gave the Britons until Sunday to reply, then extended the deadline to tonight.

Emerging from the meeting, Jackson gave the first tipoff on how it went. Hassibi confirmed Jackson's view a little later when he told newsmen:

"As far as we are concerned, it is over. They have opposed nationalization outright. The negotiations have broken down. The AIOC delegation was under the influence of Cass (Neville Cass, a company director).

Dr. Ali Shavegan, member of the Oil Liquidation Board, headed the Iranian delegation at today's meeting in the absence of Mohammed Varasteh, Finance Minister and chief of the mission. He said after the meeting:

"The government will issue a detailed statement tomorrow. We are going now to the Premier to report. We must carry out the law, because if we violate it we will be responsible."

After the Britons gave their reply to the Iranian demands, the Iranian delegation talked by telephone for 15 minutes with Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Then the British proposal was rejected.

Earlier today, U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady had urged Mossadegh not to act hastily. The aged and ailing Premier warned that "sentiment in the country is very strong against delays of any kind in taking over the oil installations."

## Goldborough's Last Decision

In his last decision made one day before his sudden death in Washington last Saturday, Federal District Court Judge T. Alan Goldborough, of the District of Columbia, denied a motion by the Justice Department to vacate the three-year-old injunction restraining the government from holding deportation hearings in the cases of John Williamson, Irving Potash and Charles A. Doyle, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Judge Goldborough's June 15 decision means that the Justice Department is restrained from proceeding with any deportation hearings in the Williamson, Potash and Doyle cases until deportation hearings are held in a democratic manner and do not deprive non-citizens of due process of law.

# New Draft Law Makes Men, 18½-35, Liable For 8 Years Service

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Truman signed a new draft law today which lowers the bottom induction age to 18½ and makes all males from 18 to 35 liable for eight years military service—two years active and six years in the reserves. The new draft law

drastically tightens up deferments for an estimated 385,000 registrants 19 through 25 and will subject another 2,424,000 men to possible military service until they reach 35.

If and when UMT goes into effect, all men will be called at age of 18 for six months training.

Truman signed the bill at a White House ceremony attended by Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey, Earle Cooke, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, and ranking members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committee.

### TWO YEARS SERVICE

The new law extends the current 21-month draft term to two years and provides that organized reservists and national guardsmen, who have been or may be called to active duty, also must serve 24 months instead of 21.

Veterans of World War II, however, who have been called back to duty from the inactive reserve since Korea are guaranteed the right to get out after 17 months service.

While the registration age stays



TRUMAN

at 18, the new law sets induction age limits at 18½ through 25, as opposed to 19 through 25 under present law.

Married men without children and with no dependents other than wives will be the first to feel the effects of the tightened-up draft law. They lose their 3-A status although they may seek defer-

(Continued on Page 9)

## Un-Americans Open Up on Sea Unionists

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House Un-American Committee today opened its drive against maritime workers with a futile attempt to grill Herbert Kransdorf, described by the committee as a New York Communist leader on the waterfront.

Kransdorf stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer committee questions.

In a statement which chairman John E. Wood (D-Ga.), refused to permit in the record, Kransdorf declared:

"It is in keeping with the whole anti-labor origins of this committee that its latest inquisition should open at a time when thousands of maritime workers are engaged in a great struggle with the profiteering shipowning interests of this country."

The union-busting witchhunt, he said, is "a logical followup to the shipowner - sponsored screening program. . . . This has resulted in thousands of seamen and longshoremen being deprived of their means of livelihood without trial or hearing, on no more basis than that they have been good union men, are Negro seamen in higher than unskilled ratings, or on the word of some labor spy."

Another witness summoned by the Un-Americans today was Walter McManamon, former shipyard worker and once secretary of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council. Questioning of this witness revealed the committee's aims to attack maritime unions in this area.

## Detroit Transit Strike Ends

DETROIT, June 19.—The city-owned transit system, tied up since April 21 by a strike of 3,500 bus and streetcar operators, resumed operation at 4 A. M. this morning. The strikers voted overwhelmingly last night to return to work pending mediation of their demand for an 8½ cents hourly wage hike.

# Senate Unit Cancels Beef Price Rollback

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate Banking Committee voted 7 to 6 today to wipe out the two beef price rollbacks scheduled for this summer and fall. The ban on the two beef rollbacks—aimed at reducing retail prices eight to 10 cents a pound by Oct. 1—

came in a proviso that would bar any price rollbacks beyond levels of Jan. 25 to Feb. 24, 1951.

The action, similar to that taken by the House Banking Committee yesterday, would leave the 10 percent live cattle price rollback already in effect. It would permit a maximum additional rollback of about two percent, compared to the nine percent called for.

The House Agriculture Committee today recommended cancellation of even the first rollback, however. It directed its chairman, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), to offer an amendment in the House to scrap all past rollbacks and prohibit future rollbacks of any material, service or wage.

Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D-S.C.), defended his Senate committee's action in reversing its tentative decision yesterday not to call off the future rollbacks.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), who opposed the anti-rollback clause, said he fears "it will not be possible to hold the wage line."

The committee gave all but final approval to the new control measure today, leaving out completely or watering down heavily most of President Truman's requests. It

will meet Thursday for final formal action. Maybank hopes to begin Senate debate Monday—just five days before the present control law expires.

The Senate bill would continue wage, price and rent ceilings until March 1, 1952. The rent ceiling proviso, authorizing 20 percent increases over 1942 levels, would be part of the control law instead of a separate act as at present.

The rollback clause would in effect set a new base for figuring price ceilings. This would be the January-February period of 1951, instead of the May-June period of

1950, specified for "consideration" in the present law.

This would all but cancel the remaining beef rollback orders. Any rollbacks ordered before the bill becomes effective would stick.

The House committee bill would ban price ceilings on any agricultural product below 90 percent of May 19 price levels. This would entirely kill the remaining beef rollbacks.

Maybank and Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D-Del.), joined five Republicans in voting for the anti-rollback move. The committee's six other Democrats opposed it.

# All in Gov't Agency Took Bribes from Big Firms

WASHINGTON, June 19.—opening hearings of a Senate subcommittee investigating government morality.

The spokesman said the gifts were made sometime around Christmas, 1949, but the situation was not discovered until "some months" later.

Spokesmen for Warren's General Accounting Office said later the agency was the Washington office of the Federal Housing Administration, which handles government insurance on home loans in the area of the national capital.

Warren made the disclosure, without naming the agency, at the

received gifts; they ranged from television sets, cases of liquor and watches to hosiery.

"The employees seemed to think this to be their inalienable right, a prerequisite of their job," Warren said.

Warren assailed "shocking" relations between government officials and business representatives during World War II. He cited examples of contracting officers "fraternizing" with contractors in "golfing, dining and winning" during the war, and "certain Army and Navy officers" who "used the uniform to feather their nests."

## POINT OF ORDER

### NEW ELECTION SYSTEM

By Alan Max

The trend in the recent French elections gives the most seats to those with the fewest votes. The intention seems to be to reach a point where the entire government will be turned over to those who get no votes at all.



# More Doubletalk on Plight of Farm Workers

By Richard Sasuly

(Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (FP).—No one ever had to tell farm workers that they need organization. Over the years there have been attempts to build agricultural unions in most parts of the country.

Most of the attempts have failed so far. According to the report of President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor: "Farm employers are generally not convinced of the potentialities of col-

lective bargaining as a contribution to the solution of management's problems."

The statement is a masterpiece of bureaucratic jargon. It could also be said: Farm employers are generally convinced that they can make a great deal more profit if they sweat their labor and smash unions wherever they appear.

Go back to the bloodiest chapters of unionbusting in industry by fink and scab, labor spy and company agent. You can find the

counterparts in agriculture. Union organizers in corporate farming have been beaten, killed, jailed and deported.

The Associated Farmers in California, most active during the 1930s, had an unmatched record of violence against labor. And there were organizations like the AF in Arizona, Texas and wherever some farmers became big businessmen.

Labor did eventually crack the defense lines of sweated profit in the basic industries. But it was

helped by the New Deal. Particularly helpful were agencies like the LaFollette committee and the NLRB under the Wagner act.

## TAFT-HARTLEY PLAN

The Truman commission report recognizes that it might be a good idea if some steps were taken to help farm labor organizations. But its specific proposals on organization are hardly lukewarm. The commission suggests that farm employers and employees should both receive "instruction in farm labor management and labor relations."

But it proposes that specific steps should be taken "for organizing farm employer associations." In brief, provide lessons for workers and associations for employers.

The commission also proposes that "the labor-management relations act of 1947 be amended to extend coverage to employees on farms." The "labor-management relations act of 1947" is a long way round for saying Taft-Hartley. For years labor argued that farm workers should be brought under the Wagner act. But labor, and the Truman administration, too, are on record for outright repeal of Taft-Hartley. The commission apparently did not consider the important question: Is Taft-Hartley a proper law for organizing the unorganized?

The commission's research produced only two cases where farm workers have won contracts from employers. These were between Local 56, Meat and Cannery Workers (AFL) and Seabrook Farms in New Jersey, and between Local 413, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Fellsme Sugar Producers Assn. of Florida.

## HAWAIIAN EXAMPLE

Omitted was the single largest example of successful organization. About 25,000 sugar and pineapple workers in Hawaii are under contracts held by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The Hawaiian case is an example of how conditions of the most oppressed workers can be raised by hard fighting.

In one respect, the commission's proposals are in line with an established labor demand. It proposes minimum wage legislation for agriculture.

However, many other commission proposals are so modest that even if enacted they would lag behind what was won under the New Deal. For example, it is suggested that federal money be given to states to help them build camps for migrants. This might make sense except that highly successful federal camps were run by the New Deal's Farm Security Administration. Before the FSA camps were sold outright, grower pressure was aimed at getting them turned over to the state.

Similarly, the commission proposes grants-in-aid to states for farm workers' health programs. Such programs, subject to local pressure, could hardly get back to the level of the federal health program for migrants which the old FSA operated until big grower pressure broke it up.

Finally, the commission proposes a series of further studies "looking toward" extension of safety and women's compensation laws to farm labor.

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Martel, Detroit AFL chief, all of whom are scheduled to speak Saturday, June 23, at 3 p. m. outside the Ford Local.

Naturally with Senator Johnson, sponsor of a resolution to halt Korea war and withdraw troops speedily, being one of the speakers, the local warmongering press is only too happy to print Reuther's edict to the auto workers at Ford's and elsewhere that they should not go to the rally.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, said that the demonstration was against high prices, runaway shop, speedup, backing of the Johnson resolution and support to FEPC. The tenth anniversary of a union contract at Ford's being celebrated this week is a fitting occasion for calling on the workers everywhere to unite and fight for such a program, he said.

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Reuther, that fighting to stop layoffs, speedup, discrimination, fighting for peace and peacetime production, took up all their time. They also said they knew UAW president Reuther met privately with Henry Ford without the local officers being invited or knowing what went on.

The officers of Ford local who all participated in a discussion with the 12 newspaper reporters present, presented a program that generally covered these major issues:

- **PEACE**, back the Johnson resolution, wipe out all regulations such as X and W and all credit restrictions, roll back prices to pre-Korean levels, cut the price of cars.

- **SPEEDUP**, a special committee of the local has been set up to combat speedup, several weeks ago the Ford leaders issued some 50,000 leaflets telling the workers how to fight speedup.

- **FEPC**, this campaign for 50,000 signatures in Detroit to establish a city law is being red baited by every anti-Negro element in the Democrat and Republican Party, and their agents. The Ford local has taken the lead in the fight for helping to get the 50,000 signatures and combating the red baiting.

# Teachers Union Hits Anti-Negro Book in Schools

The Teachers Union has protested the inclusion of "Toaster's Handbook," an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-minority book which appears in the Board of Education's list of approved books for use in school libraries in the city's secondary schools. The protest was directed to William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, and each member of the board.

Earlier in the month, the union renewed its exposure of "One Act Plays," published by Allyn and Bacon, which included "The King's English," in which similarly offensive portrayals of Jews and Negroes were presented. Since then, the Textbook Committee of the Education Board has ordered the withholding of the book "until a revision is offered and found."

"So replete with objectionable material is 'Toaster's Handbook,'" declared the union letter, "that an acceptable revision is inconceivable. We therefore urge that this book be unqualifiedly and permanently withdrawn from the approved list."

The letter was signed by Abraham Lederman, union president.

## 163 More Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Defense Department today identified 163 more American battle casualties in the Korean war. The 332nd casualty list included 19 dead, 118 wounded, seven injured and 19 missing.

# New Mexico Newspaper Urges End to Slaughter in Korea

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 19.—The Silver City Press here has called for peace in Korea.

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Mrs. Willett said Los Angeles peace headquarters has had inquiries about the crusade to Chicago from all parts of the Southland and from neighboring states. Farthest response came from Olive Carroll of Porowan, Utah, who asked that the Los Angeles delegation arrange to pick her up en route.

# Warn Against Un-Americans Baltimore Raid

BALTIMORE, June 18.—This city, chosen by the House Un-American Activities Committee as its next target in the nationwide inquisition against all who fight for peace, was alerted today by the Maryland Communist Party to resist the "ordeal by slander" expected when the Committee opens in Washington on Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. Forty witnesses have already been subpoenaed by the House vigilantes.

In a statement by George A. Meyers, chairman, and Regina Frankfeld, executive secretary, the Maryland Communist Party warned that the hearings are "a mass raid."

"It is an attempt to subject not only 40 people to an inquisition," the Communist leaders said, "but an entire city."

The statement called on "as many citizens of Baltimore should go to Washington to attend these so-called hearings. They will see for themselves how a kangaroo court operates." It expressed confidence that the people of Baltimore "will not permit another 'invasion' to inject McCarthyism—labelled by Gov. Stevenson of Illinois as a 'hysterical form of putrid slander'—into the life of the city."

# Peking Lists U. S. Prisoners

PEKING, June 19.—Radio Peking announced the following list of American prisoners:

Harold Webb, Sgt. Earl Dantzer, 1210 North Second St., Richmond, 19.

Corp. Leonard Rohnan, 615 North Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La.; Calvin Hurd, 3800 Lakin Ave., Great Bend, Kan.; Pvt. Curtis Daniels, 2339 Eugenia St., St. Louis, Miss.; Corp. John Byrd, 606, Paris, Tenn.

Pvt. William Camden, Corp. Roxie Holmes, Jr., Evarts, Ky.

Sgt. John King, 537 W. Franklin St., Troy, O.; Sgt. Donald Demente, 1333 W. Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz.; Sgt. Noble Jackson, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corp. Lester Bishop.

Lieut. Nicholas Leamon, 1529 South Stanley St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Major John Walker, 2588 Seventh Ave., New York City, N. Y.; Capt. Harold Haschko Paisley, Oregon.

Lieut. Warren Jordan, 4323 South Warner St., Tacoma, Wash.; Warrant Officer Joseph Lackner, 321 Linnmore St., Hartford, Conn.

## War Criminal Set For Bonn Gov't Job

BERLIN, June 19 (Telepress).—War criminal Bernard Hermann Ramcke, Hitler's paratrooper general, has been proposed for the job of "Federal Commissioner for the Repopulation of the Heligoland Island" by the "German Party" belonging to Adenauer's coalition government. The proposal states that Ramcke is an ideal type of German officer who merits the gratitude of the fatherland.

Ramcke was recently released on American pressure from a French prison. During the war he ordered mass murders of war prisoners and of civilians and was responsible for razing French villages to the ground.

## Marine Shot Cuban, Then Killed Himself

HAVANA, June 19.—A Cuban police autopsy today listed as suicide the death of U. S. Marine Sgt. Robert J. Shelton, 20, whose body was found yesterday in the American Embassy with the body of Augustin Fernandez, 61, Cuban janitor. Both had died of bullet wounds.

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## LAWYERS DEFEND RIGHT TO HELP CLIENT

The Supreme Court has done a "disservice to the Bar and to the American people" by refusing to review the contempt citations against the defense counsel in the case of the Communist leaders, the New York Lawyer, organ of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, declares. The New York Lawyer states:

"It has been the proud tradition of the American Bar that the right to advocate a client's cause with devotion and zeal shall not be diminished by fear

of judicial disfavor. This tradition, which already has been under attack, in cases involving members of unpopular political minorities, has been seriously weakened by the refusal of the Supreme Court to review the contempt conviction in U.S. vs. Sacher, et al.

"The issue presented to the court was an issue of major importance to the Bar, whether summary punishment for contempt will be permitted, without hearing, for courtroom conduct which does not prevent the conduct of the trial. There were larger issues, engendered by the

fact that political advocacy was on trial in a period of great hysteria, magnifying the difficulties confronting defense counsel.

"The delineation of the right of advocacy, when it is challenged, is the function which the Bar is entitled to expect from the court, for the right of advocacy is interwoven with the right of fair trial guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. The failure of the Supreme Court to grant certiorari on this issue, especially at a time when there is mounting pressure on lawyers, is a disservice to the Bar, and to the American people."

## Negro Leader at Ford's Raps Reuther Stand on FEPC Bill

DEARBORN, Mich., June 19 (LPF).—William R. Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers, attacked President Walter P. Reuther of the UAW, and his associates, for their opposition to a Detroit FEPC ordinance sponsored by the Greater Detroit Labor Council and many Negro and white trade unionists.

## 900 Pilots Strike at United Air Lines

CHICAGO, June 19.—Nine hundred pilots and co-pilots went on strike today against United Air Lines. The company cancelled flights at terminals from coast to coast.

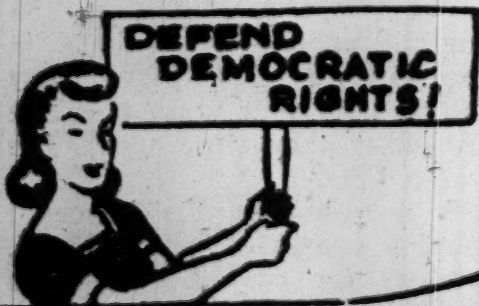
David L. Behncke, president of the AFL Air Lines Pilots Association announced the strike shortly before dawn. Pickets appeared at United's offices and at air terminals.

The dispute between the pilots and the company centers about the pilots' demands for pay on a mileage basis rather than the present hourly basis. The pilots contend that with the use of recently developed planes capable of longer and faster flights, pay should be figured on a mileage basis. Otherwise, the reductions in hours needed for flight bring unemployment to pilots and co-pilots, they said.

Flight schedules were cancelled at New York, Chicago, Washington, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newark, and San Francisco and other points were expected to follow.

At mid-morning, UAL offices in New York said that so far as we know no United Airlines planes have operated in the United States since the strike began. Normally, the company runs about 600 flights daily.

Members of the ALPA picketed the United Air Lines ticket office and passenger terminal at Los Angeles and New York.



## Ford Local Unit Backs FEPC

DETROIT, June 19.—The initiative petition for enactment of a Fair Employment Practices ordinance in Detroit was supported last week by the Tool and Die unit of Ford Local 600, representing 4,700 members. The unit, comprising mostly male, white workers, condemned mounting discrimination in employment against women, Negroes and other minority groups.

Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., lambasted Detroit News red-baiting of the FEPC campaign, in a letter published last Thursday by the News.

His own interest in FEPC, Crockett said, is of long standing and not "Communist inspired," as a News editorial had claimed. He denied the News' charge that the Communists are not really interested in eradicating discrimination and said he wished he could say the same for the major parties.

About to leave Detroit to serve a four-month federal prison term for having defended the 11 Communists' right to freedom of speech and advocacy, Crockett concluded:

"I shall take with me the consolation that the workers of Detroit, the real friends and well-wishers of FEPC — Communists and non-Communists alike — will insure the success of the current Detroit FEPC Initiative Campaign. And I shall return in November to help write FEPC into law."

The campaign is being spearheaded by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, 260 East Vernor, W.O. 2-6070. Petitions are available at that office. Chairman of the drive is James Walker, Negro UAW leader.

Enemies of the campaign, ranging from the Negro-hating big business press down to Social-Democratic "me-too-ers," had been claiming that an FEPC ordinance would be "unconstitutional." Their real worry was that the Labor Council's bill had teeth in it, heavily penalizing corporations which discriminated in employment. This same gang has changed its tune now, and is sponsoring its own milk-and-water FEPC bill, which abounds in pious words but is short on penalties.

## Justice Douglas Hits Gag on Free Speech

From the dissenting opinion of Justice William O. Douglas in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

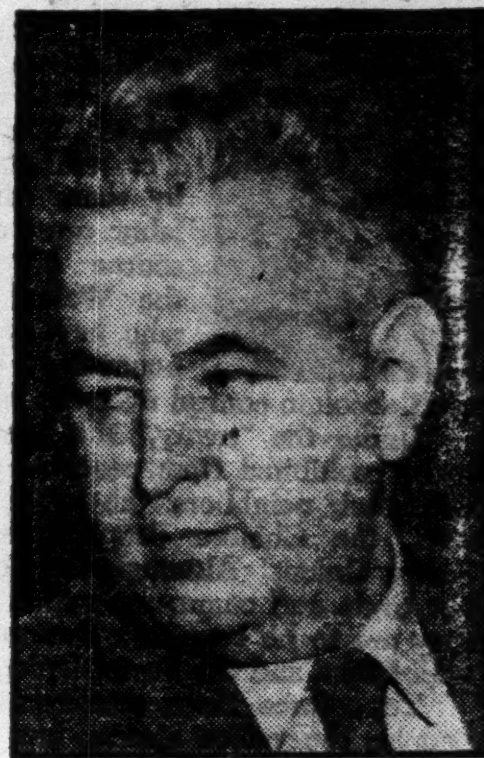
"The doctrine of conspiracy has served divers and oppressive purposes and its broad reach can be made to do great evil. But never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct."

## Detroiters Hear George Crockett And Carl Winter

DETROIT, June 19.—"Every repressive measure has within it the seeds of its defeat," declared attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., in his keynote speech at last Saturday's



CROCKETT



WINTER

Emergency Conference for Constitutional Rights attended by 150 representative Detroiters, Negro and white. The fighting Negro lawyer, himself on the verge of being railroaded to jail for having defended the 11 Communist leaders, stressed that the fascist danger in America can be blocked by a united struggle.

The meeting unanimously resolved to ask President Truman and Chief Justice Vinson to grant a rehearing on the appeal of the 11.

Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party, and one of the 11 Communist leaders, urged unity of all anti-fascists.

Outlawing of the Communist Party, he said, has always proved the first step in fascism's outlawing of trade unions, and of all freedoms.

### WON'T YIELD

The Communist Party will not surrender its legal rights or be rushed underground, but will fight to reverse the Court ruling that seeks to outlaw it, he declared.

The Supreme Court decision, he added, is designed to intimidate all who oppose the drive to war.

"The Communist Party, however, will not be intimidated," he said. "While preserving its fighting men and women, it will join with the common people of America, in their unions and all other mass organizations, to preserve and extend democracy to achieve peace."

Both Winter and former State Senator Stanley Nowak paid special tribute to Crockett for his courageous defense of free speech.

James Walker, secretary of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, showed the relationship of the initiative petition campaign to win FEPC in Detroit with the interlinked issues of peace and civil rights.

William Patterson, national ex-

ecutive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, addressed a dinner of 300 and warned that now is the moment for each to dedicate himself to the fight for civil rights or "we can lose this battle."

The only guarantee for victory, he insisted, is unity, particularly of black and white.

Attorney Maurice Sugar chaired the dinner meeting.

## Capital 'Post' Raps Pressure By McCarran

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Washington Post held editorially on June 9 that "It would be better to have no Subversive Activities Control Board at all than to have a hobbled one."

It pointed out that the present hearings against the Communist Party as required under the notorious McCarran Act should never have begun until the Board was confirmed by the Senate.

"It would have been much better advised," said the editorial, "if it had postponed the hearings indefinitely; perhaps that would have prodded Sen. McCarran into acting on the nominations—favorably or unfavorably—as an indispensable step toward putting the law he fathered into operation. As things stand now, the Senator holds a whip over the board—a whip which impairs its independence as a quasi-judicial tribunal and which makes its proceedings subject to a charge of prejudice and pressure."

The Communist Party has charged that McCarran is withholding a confirmation of the board in an attempt to pressure the board into an adverse ruling against the Communists.



## VICTIM OF FRAMEUP COMMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 19.—Charles B. Tarply, one of the Negro defendants in the notorious frameup convictions last March 9 rising out of the picketing of a New Kensington clothing store by Local 65, Distributive Workers Union of New York City, has been committed to a mental institution by order of Judge John M. O'Connell, before whom Tarply and four other, including Harry W. Truitt, Jr., were tried.

Since the trial, Tarply had been a patient in a Federal mental hospital at Coatesville, Pa. Westmoreland County officials took him out of the hospital three weeks ago and brought him here to be sentenced, but his mental condition was so obvious that Judge O'Connell appointed a medical commission to pass on his sanity.

Tarply is a 28-year-old World War II veteran. Three other defendants—Truitt,

John F. Allen and Lester B. Peay—are serving four year sentences in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox. Another—Robert T. Smith—was given one and a half years in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburgh.

Ray Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette investigator, after an extended inquiry here and in New Castle into all aspects of the case, concluded that "the sole offense charged against any of them (the defendants) was scuffling with

New Kensington Police Captain John Bordonare, in which the police captain had his uniform torn and got a bump on the wrist."

Appeals filed with the State Superior Court have been given the silent treatment. The court refused to overrule a decision by Judge O'Connell denying bail during the appeal. It is rumored that red-baiting Superior Court Judge Blair Gunther is responsible for the delay in acting on the appeal.



## Of Things to Come Japanese Want Over-all Treaty

By John Pittman

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, least of any people involved, will have reason to honor the so-called "peace treaty" between their corrupt and brutal Yoshida government and the government of President Harry S. Truman. For this "treaty" will be imposed upon them by the U. S. Army of Occupation, and by its terms this army of occupation will remain in their country to enforce with machine guns the program of the Yoshida clique to drive them once again along the path of aggression. The old speed-up system under which they were driven to laborious toil in order to enrich the handful of Japanese ruling families will now be intensified by many times. For their labor must continue to be a source of super-profits for the Wall Street billionaires who have gained, under the benevolent MacArthur, almost absolute control over the Japanese economy.

Under the "treaty," the Japanese people are to be prohibited from peaceful, friendly relations with their neighbors, the two biggest powers in Asia, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union. Although they cannot live without trade and commerce with these two powers, they are to be kept in a state of permanent war with China and the Soviet Union.

To enforce these measures on the Japanese people, the police system has again been centralized, made subservient to Yoshida's Wall Street-dictated foreign policy. Old terrorist gangs are back in action. Former militarists and fascists are respectably ensconced in the government bureaucracy. The police have been militarized, armed and trained by U. S. officers. "Thought control" is back again.

IN THIS SITUATION, the Japanese people are already showing the course they will take in days to come. Like the workers of Western Germany, they are beginning the great struggle which will end in the complete defeat of the Truman-Yoshida program, and in the establishment of an independent, democratic and peaceful Japan.

The Japanese Peace Committee, functioning under conditions of illegality and semi-legality, collected by March 28 more than 1,500,000 signatures in a popular referendum against remilitarization and for the conclusion of an over-all genuine peace treaty with the four powers of China, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. One of the signers was Otani Kocho, brother-in-law of the Emperor and head of the Honganji sect of the Shinshu, which has six million adherents throughout the country.

Many municipal, town and village assemblies endorsed the program, along with their mayors and councils. The Federation of Buddhism, largest religious group in Japan, has launched its independent "anti-war, anti-imperialism and anti-war propaganda" drive. Scientists and associations of doctors are opposing the militarization of their professions. Farmers are fighting against the seizure of their land for air bases and military installations.

The labor unions controlled by the reformist bureaucrats have also moved into the struggle. Even the General Council of Trade Unions rejected the bid to join the scab international, the ICFTU, opposed remilitarization. The 400,000-strong Japan Teachers Union, 400,000-strong All-Japan Communication Workers Union, and 40,000-strong All Monopoly Corporation Workers Union collected signatures under the slogan: "Over-all Peace Treaty, Neutrality, and Opposition to Remilitarization."

In the sphere of economic struggles, the workers' fight merges objectively with the fight for peace and independence. Some of these in recent weeks were a pay-rise demonstration by 3,000 workers of the Fuji Motors Co.; rejection of overtime work by the workers of the Tokyo Shibaura Denki (electric company) and the Isuzu Automobile Co.; a 24-hour strike followed by a 48-hour strike at the Kawasaki Plant of the Showa Denko (electric company); strike by 10,000 workers of 11 unions at Kawasaki; strikes by dock workers in Osaka and Nagoya.

Such are a number of the developments which the censor in Ridgway's headquarters at Tokyo and the veiled censorship of the U. S. billionaire press try to conceal from the people of the United States. They give the lie to the fiction, spread by MacArthur, of the Japanese people's acceptance of the U. S. occupation and the policies of the Truman Government. They already foredoom the efforts of the Truman-Yoshida governments to keep the Japanese people in chains as a source of cheap cannon-fodder.

## Press Roundup

THE TIMES' Lansing Warren reports from Paris that "the Communists have suffered a defeat such as has been seen in no other Latin country." C. L. Sulzberger reports from Paris that "the Communists suffered a defeat anyway." But the Times editorial regretfully reminds—at the tail end of a long analysis: "One will have to keep in mind at all times the fact that the Communists got the largest popular vote of any single party." Warren says the "salient observation" on the election is that the so-called "Third Force" coalition ruling France "will need assistance from a large part of the increased Rightist groupings" in order to be able to govern. This means that the government parties which pretended to be against both the Communists and DeGaulle, will deal with the fascist general, just as the Communists warned.

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson indicates that Attorney General McGrath isn't always spitting on the Constitution by hunting "Reds." Sometimes he's busy with payoffs which make capitalist politics the envy of all the other racketeers. Writes Pearson: "McGrath and his law partner, elder-statesman Sen. Green of Rhode Island, had promised (ex-Gov. of R.I.) Quinn a federal judgeship. However, the judgeship was given to ex-Sen. Leahey in order to get him to retire from the Senate to make room for ex-Gov. John Pastore of R. I., another McGrath law partner. . . . But this left Quinn out in the cold. And when he threatened to raise a squawk, McGrath and Green pressured the White House into appointing the ex-Governor to a 15-year term on the new and non-political military court." McGrath is the head of the "Justice" Department. No laughter, please.

THE NEWS says: "It seems to us that the millions of Frenchmen who voted Communist and De Gaulle were chiefly expressing their anxiety not to have

their country fought over again." The Communists "are still the biggest single party in France," and the News sees a "striking commentary on the futility of trying to buy allies." Who lost in France? Truman and Eisenhower, says the News, which doesn't add that the two are stand-ins for Wall Street.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE headlines: "Red Vote Cut," but in the depths of its editorial, it tips readers off to the fact that the French Communists have "a wider popular support than any other single party."

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackeray sees Trygve Lie as "one of the few significant forces for peace planning as opposed to war planning."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM'S Ludwell Denny, with an amazing amount of candor, says that France will have "another unnatural coalition government more helpless than the last, thanks to their rigged election laws. Sunday's discriminatory election, by giving the Communists and Gen DeGaulle's Rally of the French people a smaller ratio of parliamentary seats than their proportion of popular vote, and by giving the moderate parties more seats than their popular ratio, created the stalemate."

THE POST's front-page headline Monday cheered: "Reds Drubbed In French Vote." Now, with the French Communists far and away the leading party, the Post coyly advises readers to "look elsewhere" for a "long editorial sermon" on the French election. The readers'll settle for some brisk reporting.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN'S George E. Sokolsky writes a lying, racist column which attributes the evils of dope addiction to the Puerto Rican minority in New York. Why doesn't Sokolsky look for the "respectable" members of the city's ruling elements in politics and police without whom the dope racket couldn't flourish? —R. F.

## Jane Rogers' Son, 9, Hits Move To Jail Eugene Dennis Again

It is a letter to make a mother proud of her nine-year-old son's wisdom.

Vernon Andrew Rogers sent a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn when he heard of the Supreme Court's action against the Communist Eleven. He is one of four young children whose mother, Mrs. Jane Rogers, is serving a three-month sentence for refusing to buckle to the warmakers. His little brother Tommy helped Vernon with the spelling.

It comes from Englewood, Colo., and declares:

"I am Andy Rogers, nine years old. I here that Eugene Dennis is sentenced to jail again. And herd over the radio that he was overthrowing the government which I know he didn't.

"I have a mother in jail, Mrs. Jane Rogers, and can understand capitalist system of putting people in jail and sending our young boys to Korea.

"I want to send my greetings to Eugene Dennis, Jr., and free copy of this letter and my picture."

## Justice Douglas Flays Probing of Minds

From the dissenting opinion of Justice William O. Douglas in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

"There was a time in England when the concept of constructive treason flourished. Men were punished not for raising a hand against the king but for thinking murderous thoughts about him. The framers of the Constitution were alive to that abuse and took steps to see that the practice would not flourish here. Treason was defined to require overt acts—the evolution of a plot against the country into an actual project. The present case is not one of treason.

"But the analogy is close when the illegality is made to turn on intent, not on the nature of the act. We then start probing men's minds for motive and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did but for what they thought; they get convicted not for what they said but for the purpose for which they said it."

## World of Labor

By  
George  
Morris

### Remember What They Said The Marshall Plan Would Do?

NOW THAT the results of both the French and Italian election are known, isn't it about time most of our unions in America re-examined their stand on foreign policy? The four-year Marshall Plan is in its windup stage. Much has happened in the four years since the officials of most of the trade unions of America threw in their lot with the bi-partisan foreign policy.

Many aligned themselves with the program for primarily opportunist purposes; others because they thought labor could ride the "American Century Limited"; but many sincerely believed it was a plan to "insure peace," lift living standards and encourage "third force" middle-of-the-road democracy instead of the Communist-led left. Only a small minority in labor heeded the warnings of the progressives that the plan was only the first stage toward a plan to make Wall Street the global policeman, with U. S. war bases everywhere and economies of most countries shifted to armaments.

In Italy more than 40 percent of the vote went to the Communist-Left Socialist coalition—a percentage-wise increase by nearly a third over the 1948 elections. The Communist-led coalition is now the TOP PARTY OF ITALY.

In France, despite all that has been done to rig the election, despite the concentration of effort to defeat the Communists because France is the main base for the Atlantic Pact war alliance, the Communists remained the TOP PARTY OF FRANCE.

WHY DID the people of France and Italy vote as they did? Some CIO delegations, after a tour in Europe last year, gave some of the reasons. As one of the spokesmen, Jack Livingston, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers and himself a hard-bitten Marshall Plan supporter, said: "The Marshall Plan has so far made the rich richer and the poor poorer."

Little of America's billions trickled down to where they were really needed. But the authority our State Department assumed over the governments of the Marshallized countries forced them to shift more and more of their economy to production of arms and equipping armies. This put a constantly rising economic burden on the workers.

Now everybody admits that the Marshall Plan did not turn the workers of Western Europe from the Communists. On the contrary, the Communist parties of Italy and France enjoy greater support than ever—including that of the MAJORITY of the working class. By the traditional procedure of even capitalist democracy, the heads of those parties should be called in to form the governments of those two countries.

I well remember how Philip Murray stood up before the Boston CIO convention in October, 1947, and said the "Marshall idea" is simply "a means to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and shelter the homeless and give medicine to the sick." And he added that his endorsement of the "Marshall idea" is "just what I have said it is—nothing more and nothing less."

Many sincerely believed that line of talk. But for how many years can people keep believing falsehoods in face of overwhelming evidence?

APPARENTLY so sure were the CIO's leaders that State Department predictions would work out that they went ahead and split the World Federation of Trade Unions over the Marshall Plan issue and expelled from the CIO unions not too warm to the Marshall Plan. Now that the results are in after four years is it not time to examine whether they were worth the sacrifice made by the CIO?

But the price is not alone in the increased misery for the working people of lands abroad. The American workers are only beginning to pay the price now for having allowed themselves to be sucked into a "partnership" in a war program. Instead of the hopes four years ago of a constructive postwar development—peace, more housing, health insurance, preservation of New Deal gains—we have war, a war economy, higher taxes, frozen wages, skyrocketing prices, thought-control and all the constructive hopes scrapped "for the duration." It all flowed from the program that was designed in 1947 to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

Isn't it time to re-examine the policy in the light of four years of experience?

**COMING: ONE YEAR OF WAR—4 PAGES IN THE WEEKEND WORKER**



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Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, June 20, 1951

## Back The Maritime Workers

IT IS ONLY NATURAL that the Herald-Tribune, which specializes every Sunday in discovering ludicrous forgeries disguised as "Communist plots," should spit upon the demands of the maritime workers.

The maritime workers—NMU, marine engineers, and the radio operators—are seeking a 40-hour week (overtime for work after this), a 25 percent wage raise, improved vacations and other benefits.

To the boss papers these demands are enough to make them purple (or is it red) with rage. But to this paper, these demands are not only wholly justified, but represent merely a crumb of what the maritime workers produce in profits for the shipowners.

The shipowners are acting tough with the seamen these days since they feel encouraged by the anti-labor crackdown disguised as patriotic "screening" by the Coast Guard. The "security risk" racket is one of the worst clubs hanging over the maritime workers. Phony "patriotism" is always good for jacking up profits at the expense of labor. We urge that every support be given to this "protest stoppage" which the greedy employers have forced on the men.

## Goodness! How Can They Live?

"WHAT'S DOING on the Moscow Stock Exchange? The answer is very simple—nothing. And for the best of reasons: there is no Moscow Stock Exchange."—Advertisement by Wall Street brokerage firm, in the Wall Street Journal.

## Votes? Who Cares?

IT WAS A DEMONSTRATION of democracy, rejoices the New York Post, looking at the French elections.

Explains the Associated Press:

"Jules Moch, Socialist defense minister, was reelected along with two other Socialists in the Herault District. Their vote count stood at 38,821.

"In this department, the Communists polled 71,482 votes, nearly double the Socialist vote."

But the 38,821 votes got three seats while the 71,482 Communist votes got no seats at all.

WRITING FROM PARIS, columnist Ludwell Denny explains this triumph of the "democratic process" as it is practiced in "the free world":

"The Red bloc with about 27 percent of the popular vote will get only 16 percent of the seats. The last time they had 28 percent of the vote and got about an equal percentage of the seats. Now with almost as large a popular percentage, their parliamentary percentage is cut over half."

This kind of "democratic process" is sure-fire; the more the people vote against you the more you change the rules to cancel their votes. How can they lose with this system? But, then history is not made in rigged parliaments.

## Sedition

THEY ARE TRYING to pull "the Medina formula" on one of Pennsylvania's courageous patriotic lawyers, Hymen Schlesinger.

Medina went gunning for the lawyers who defended the Communist Party leaders at the Foley Square frame-up. He slapped jail terms on them.

Authorities trying to frame three Communist defendants for "sedition" have now moved to jail their lawyer, Schlesinger, for "sedition" too! It seems that he was once "seen" (by the despicable FBI informer, Cvetic) reading a pamphlet protesting the frame-up of the Negro mother, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. For this, they slugged him with the "Medina formula." How much this incident reveals of the injury Medina did to American legal liberties! And what "sedition" is in the eyes of the "anti-Communist" betrayers of America.

## YOUR MONEY AND YOUR LIFE

by Ellis



## As We See It

### The Supreme Court Conspiracy of 1858

By Rob F. Hall WASHINGTON.



(First of Two Articles.)

A DECISION of the Supreme Court is not a "Thus-saith-the-Lord," Lincoln declared in the autumn of 1858, during the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. By this he meant that members of the Supreme Court were quite fallible human beings with hu-

man weaknesses and that their motives might very well be grounded in something less than Godliness. It was the duty of the people to oppose as a "political rule" a court decision they regarded as evil, and "so resisting it, have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

Lincoln was referring, of course, to the Dred Scott decision, which he charged was a political decision, tailored to conform to the needs of Slave Power. He declared it was the corrupt fruit of a "conspiracy" between the slaveowners, President James Buchanan, the Democratic Party and Chief Justice Roger Taney of the Supreme Court.

The same charges were made by Sen. Seward, later Lincoln's Secretary of State, and were echoed in the anti-slavery journals and on the floor of Congress at that time.

Although heatedly denied by President Buchanan, the chief justice, and by Stephen Douglas, leader of the Democrats, the charges were fully confirmed in 1910, when the private papers of Buchanan were made public.

It was revealed that the chief justice and a majority of the court had acted as it did for conscious political motives.

It was further revealed that President Buchanan tampered with the court and wrote letters to the justices, exerting pressure to secure a decision pleasing to the Slave Power.

Moreover, not only Buchanan but also Alexander H. Stevens, late vice-president of the Confederacy, knew in advance what the decision was to be.

THE DECISION of the present Supreme Court on June 4 upholding the Foley Square frameup of the Communist leaders is on its face a political decision, aimed at outlawing a political party whose doctrines of peace and people's freedom are offensive to the bipartisan war party which controls the Administration and the Court.

Within the text of the majority opinions there is explicit discussion of the political considerations involved in reaching a result which, all agree, runs counter to commonly held inter-

pretations of the Constitution.

Whether there has been in the case of Dennis v. the United States, as in the case of Dred Scott v. Sanford, an actual tampering with the Supreme Court, will be for some future historian to reveal, using documents which are not now available to us. A few facts are known, however, which indicate the terrific pressures which have surrounded the Court.

A parade of Justice Department officials appearing before Congressional committees, while the case was pending before the Supreme Court, testified to the Administration's desire for an affirmative verdict so that the FBI could get on with the job of arresting 12,000 or 20,000, or 40,000 opponents of its war policy.

On May 26, Marquis Childs, the columnist, published the rather widespread rumor that the Court was divided four to four on the Communist case. If this were true, he said, "that vital issue might be settled without benefit of opinion from the court of last resort."

Childs then added the pregnant sentence: "If that should happen, it would scarcely contribute to public confidence."

Less than two weeks after Childs wrote, the opinion appeared, decided affirmatively by a six to two majority. Two members of the court, Frankfurter and Jackson, while voting with the majority (and thus "saving" the nation from that awful fate of a tie vote feared by Childs) nevertheless wrote separate concurring opinions.

The logic of Frankfurter and Jackson, as revealed in their opinions, would have as easily supported a no-vote as a yes-vote. Some sections of both these two opinions are in fact consistent only as a dissent from the opinion of Chief Justice Vinson which upheld the convictions.

THE REASONS given by these two justices for their conclusions, are frankly political, and more candidly so than the reasons offered by the majority in the Dred Scott case for their conclusions. But before we examine them, it might be prof-

itable to retrace the story of Dred Scott v. Sanford, the most infamous case of court-tampering in American history.

In its barest essentials, the Dred Scott case involved one issue—did a Negro slave become a free man if transported by his master into a territory of the United States from which Congress had forever barred the institution of slavery and thence again into a slave state?

The case reached the Supreme Court in 1856, but the Court postponed a decision, even calling for a reargument of the issues.

"The Supreme Court," wrote historian B. J. Hendrick in Bulwark of the Republic, "not wishing to add to the furies then raging in the Presidential campaign, decided to postpone its decision until a calmer season had arrived. In doing this, of course, the Court stepped out of its province as a coldly judicial body concerned, not with influencing public events, but in the impersonal dissection of the law. . . . That it was an interference (in current affairs) the sequel showed, for, had the Court promulgated, before the Presidential election of 1856, the judgment which followed five months afterward, there is little doubt that James Buchanan would never have reached the Presidential chair."

AT ANY RATE, when March 4, 1857, dawned, the Court's opinion had not been made public and Buchanan, otherwise known as "Old Obliquity," prepared for his inauguration as President. On the platform, of course, was Chief Justice Taney, whose function it was to administer the oath of office. But shortly before the ceremony began, Taney and Buchanan were observed in whispered conversation. Newspapers reported that Taney had "whispered in the President's ear."

A few minutes later, in the course of his inaugural address, Buchanan declared that pending before the Supreme Court was the issue, not merely of the freedom of Dred Scott, but of the future of slavery.

"To their decision, in common (Continued on Page 8)



## DR. GORGAS, THE SCIENTIST, AND 'T.R.' THE IMPERIALIST

By Peter Stone

THE OTHER DAY a bust of Dr. William C. Gorgas was unveiled in the Hall of Fame of New York University. Major General Raymond Bliss called Gorgas "the greatest sanitarian of all time" and said that "he had wiped out yellow fever and malaria in Havana." In Panama, Gorgas was responsible for the health and well-being of the canal workers, and is often said to be responsible for the successful completion of that waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Panama Canal project is one of the dirtiest blots in American history. It had its origin in an age-old dream—a connecting link between the Pacific and Atlantic, which would shorten the ocean passage by thousands of miles. Commercial interests in America, and the new "banana imperialists" who were coming of age, knew the tremendous value such a waterway would bring for business. Manufacturers and merchants were constantly looking for methods of cutting the costs of transportation.

FIRST attempts by French private companies to dig the big ditch were failures. The best choice of such a project was through the territory of Colombia or Nicaragua. Two American scientific commissions had recommended the Nicaragua route. But scientific answers to the problem were unimportant to the U. S. Congress. The stocks of the bankrupt French company which held the concession to build the waterway through Panama had been purchased for a song by American speculators. The lobbies for the American investors helped "guide" Congress to accept the Panamanian project.

But even here the story becomes further muddled with the sordid interests of American imperialism. The Colombian Senate demanded a greater cash payment for the land, and when this was refused, it rejected the final treaty. "Big Stick" Teddy Roosevelt helped guide a "revolution" against Colombia. American warships arrived at Panama and the "revolutionaries" proclaimed their independence from Colombia. Within three days, President Theodore Roosevelt recognized the new republic. In about a month a treaty granting rights to build the canal to the United States was negotiated.

Roosevelt noted "if I had followed traditional, conservative methods, I would have submitted a dignified state paper . . . to Congress and the debate on it would have been going on yet;

but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; while the debate goes on the Canal does also."

IT IS HISTORIC RECORD that the sanitation of the Canal Zone was one of the great scientific achievements in this hemisphere. This triumph of modern hygiene was accomplished under the direction of the U. S. Army Yellow Fever Board under the leadership of Dr. Walter Reed. They followed the suggestion made by the brilliant Cuban scientist Carlos Finlay de Barres that yellow fever was spread by a mosquito.

Actual sanitary scientific experiments were under the immediate supervision of Dr. Gorgas, who had won considerable fame for freeing Havana of yellow fever for the first time since the discovery of the new world. He applied the same thorough cleansing to the Panama Canal area. The French lost through death more than half of its workers or a total of 22,000 people. Under Gorgas, the swamps were cleaned and mosquitoes killed. The death rate dropped sharply to 17 out of 5,000 workers.

Today we honor the Reeds, Finlays, Coethals and Gorgas for their great contributions to the fight against yellow fever. But it was as late as last April 4, 1951, at a meeting of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau of the World Health Organization, that the United States was attacked as being the only major American nation that has not joined in the hemispheric campaign against the mosquito that carries the disease. This mosquito still exists in large numbers in many southern states, where it might spread the disease, if any cases got into this country.

Apparently the only time we get our Congress to act on such an important scientific issue is when there is a possibility of further expanding the domain of American imperialism.

### Senate Unit OK's Medina, Murphy

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A Senate Judiciary subcommittee today approved the nomination of New York Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy to the federal bench and the promotion of Federal District Judge Harold R. Medina to the Second U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

## ILO Opens a Back Door Into UN for the Nazis

By Joseph Starobin

GENEVA, June 19.—The general conferences of the International Labor Office are usually platonic affairs, and for most delegations, plus their innumerable advisers, the prospect is one of a pleasant Swiss vacation: but this year's 34th session opened like a hornet's nest.

One day after the unprecedented admission of the western German puppet regime—the first admission of the Bonn Crowd to a UN agency—came the Japanese government's request, backed by the okay of the Allied High Command in Tokyo.

The delegates from 57 countries—two from each government, and one each for employers and workers—were startled to learn, on the day after voting western Germany in, that Shigo Yoshida, Japanese foreign minister, was asking Japan's admission to the ILO, and was fully backed by Robert T. Amis, representative of the "Allied powers."

This strikes a brand new note, bringing the former enemies into the United Nations through the wide-open backdoor of the ILO, even before treaties of peace have been written. The popular question here is whether Franco's Spain will be next.

The debate on admission of the Bonn regime had its dramatic aspects. Henryk Altman of Poland was joined by Frantizek Vavricka of Czechoslovakia—the only Socialist countries represented in the ILO—in opposing the Bonn admission on the sound legal ground that western Germany was not a sovereign state, and added the argument that while they all looked forward to the emergence of a united and democratic Germany, the record of Nazi revival in the West was plain enough to bar Bonn's entry.

### ISRAEL OBJECTS

Delegates from Israel—especially M. Rosen of the employers group and Bar-Yaakov, of the Israeli trade unions—evoked the memory of Hitler's massacre of the Jews.

But the French group, including the right-wing Socialist, Leon Jouhaux, rose to support the west German admission.

Philip Kaiser, U. S. assistant secretary of labor, and a government delegate, tried to get the unpleasant job over with quickly, speaking for the resolution in one brief paragraph whose theme was that the ILO should be "universal"—as though Bonn really represented all of Germany.

As for the U. S. labor delegates, they were mum. The AFL is represented here by George Philip Delaney. For the first time, the CIO is also here, via Jacob Potofsky, of the CIO's international department. Potofsky did not appear at the session.

### GERMANS MARCH IN

When the vote was over, 3 delegations against, with Burma abstaining—the first German delegation to sit in an ILO parley marched in. Perhaps I'm wrong, but one or two of them seemed to march with just a trace of the goose-step. And then the Bonn representative, M. Sauerborn, made his speech, which had a vague reference to "the political darkness" during which "we were excluded from participation in international organizations," and the rest of which was devoted to the idea that Germany had always been in the vanguard of social progress, and seating her in the ILO was really a matter of recognizing German leadership in this field. Not a word about Hitler, about German trade unions and their fate under Hitler, not a solitary sound to support Jouhaux' thesis of "forgive, but not forget!"

This year more than ever, there is something bizarre and out-of-this-world about the ILO meeting. Director General David Morse's report (a former U. S. secretary of labor) has many workmanlike things in it, especially the high-

lighting of what inflation, born of rearmament, is likely to do to living standards. And Delaney introduced at least a serious note with an argument in favor of price-fixing as the only way to enlist workers' participation in what he called "equality of sacrifice."

But most of the rest of the business—except for a discussion of equal pay for equal work for women—has that "other-worldly" quality.

The ILO is busy pushing its conventions on all sorts of problems, like holidays with pay in agriculture—98 conventions and 88 recommendations have been passed since 1919—but just who honors these conventions and what happens to them in a world preparing for war is the question nobody asks.

One reason lies in the character of the delegations. Some governmental and employer delegates are

probably representative enough; but who can believe that the delegates from Latin American unions, or from Kuomintang China, or from South Africa really represent the workers of those countries. Neither does M. Jouhaux of France, or M. Pastore of Italy—both of the splinter groups in their respective countries.

The annual conference, running to June 30, thus often looks like an elaborate clam-bake on this lovely Swiss plateau. It is certainly a dream for tourist agencies, since no fewer than 500 delegates, advisers, secretaries—not to mention respective wives and husbands—are here.

And the United States delegation has the grand total of 14 government advisers, eight employers advisers, and eight for labor. Not a bad deal. June is a lovely time to see Geneva.

## '58 Conspiracy

(Continued from Page 7)

with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be," said Buchanan.

When the decision was handed down two days later, it was revealed that the Court had not confined itself to the issue of Scott's freedom, but had indeed ruled on the "future of slavery." The majority opinion went outside the immediate case before it and ruled that Congress under the Constitution had no authority either in the past or in the future to ban slavery from the territories.

HOW DID Buchanan know that the Court would not restrict itself to the bare issue of Dred Scott's rights, as most observers expected it to do?

Was this, then, the information which Taney whispered into Buchanan's ear just before he administered the oath? And did Buchanan hastily and extemporaneously insert the remarks calling on the people to "cheerfully accept" the Court's ruling on the future of slavery?

That was the opinion of Sen. Seward and of Horace Greeley.

But 63 years later the facts were to show that the guilt of Taney and Buchanan was far more serious than a whispered tip as to what the decision was to be.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Cleveland City Bids Truman Set Up FEPC

CLEVELAND, June 19.—A resolution memorializing the President of the United States to create a new Fair Employment Practices Act on a national level was adopted unanimously by the City Council here at its last meeting.

Introduced by Councilman Herman H. Finkle, Republican minority leader and dean of the council, the resolution urged Truman to issue a new executive order similar to that issued by Roosevelt, in commemorating the tenth anniversary of the latter's Order No. 8802.

Finkle, a probable candidate for Mayor, advocated the resolution to increase manpower for war production.

## Prague AP Man to Stand Trial Soon

FRANKFURT, June 19.—The Czechoslovak government has advised the U. S. Embassy in Prague that William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent arrested on charges of espionage will stand trial within a few days.

## What's On?

### Coming

JUNE 22, FRIDAY NITE, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. American Youth Peace Crusade is sponsoring a evening of Young Talent for Peace. Songs, skits, dances by members of Jewish Folk Singers, People's Dance; Doodle and Basha (comedy team), Calypso Singers, Chinese Dancers and many others. Dancing afterwards. Contr. 75c.

CARNIVAL: WANNA LIVE? Wanna Dance? Wanna eat? . . . Come to Allerton LYL, Friday night, June 22. Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. TICKETS for "Chicago Bound" Hootenanny and Dance, \$1 advance, (reserved), \$1.20 at door, at Workers, Jefferson, Bookshops, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's—154 Fourth Ave., Union Sq. Music Shop—27 Union Sq. West, People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St.—OR 7-4812.

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## '11' ASK REHEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

which they, the 11, never had an opportunity to answer or correct. This was one of the results of the court's ruling that while the 11 could attack the constitutionality of the Smith Act, they could not question the application of the Smith Act to their cases. To litigate the constitutionality of a law's application, however, is a privilege never denied by the court when an issue of property rights, rather than civil rights, was at issue before it.

"Thus to subordinate political liberty to property rights is the hallmark of the police state," said the petition.

### POWERS USURPED

But when the court approved penalties on persons which arise from a judgment with respect to "sharply controverted political policy," it is assuming the role of a legislature and is "usurping powers which are not entrusted to it under the Constitution."

"It means that every litigant is wholly at the mercy of a judge's political prejudices, with no opportunity whatsoever to correct those prejudices."

In short, the petition says, the court has issued a decree outlawing the Communist Party and the political philosophy it espouses, something the court has not and never had a right to do.

This is the more serious because of the court's ruling that the judge, and not the jury, may decide whether there is a "clear and present danger" or whether there is even any need to take into account this traditional yardstick for measuring the need for restrictions on the right of free speech. Thus the judges of the U.S., basing themselves on this decision, would now be "free to act as a body of political censors over broad areas of political discussion, affiliation and belief."

This will convert the First Amendment "into a shotgun for use against all forms of political dissent."

### POLITICAL CENSORSHIP

"The decision," says the brief, "bluntly gives legal sanction to political censorship, to a blackout on present freedom in the name of some future evil."

"The decision is now an attack upon Communists. In a short time its oppressive consequences will be felt everywhere. The court's decision does more than unjustly convict 11 Communists; it poses a clear and imminent threat to political democracy in this country."

"It goes far to place this country in the ranks of such fascist states as Argentina, Spain and Portugal, where similar repressive conditions prevail and takes the same initial step taken by Hitler in imposing fascism upon Germany."

In a supplementary petition, the 11 asked the court for a rehearing on issues which it excluded from consideration when it first granted a review of the case. These issues include the absence of a fair and impartial jury and the prejudiced conduct of the trial by Judge Harold Medina.

Even Justice Frankfurter, who supported the majority opinion, admitted in his concurring opinion that the defense had raised "serious questions" as to the conduct of the trial. Justice Black, dissenting, stated that a grave mistake had been made by the court in excluding an examination of this phase of the case.

## Furriers

(Continued from Page 2)

Ben Gold, president of the international union, as chairman, and Potash as secretary. The same team has directed all the union's strikes in the past.

The contract between the council and association expired Feb. 15 and negotiations since then have been stalemated. The union demanded a 10 percent wage increase, a 35 hour week for floor workers, improvement of vacation provisions and other sections of the old agreement.

Two weeks ago, the council announced that it would seek settlements with individual manufacturers on wages, and a 37½ hour work week for the floor workers, who with designers are the only fur workers on a 40 hour week. The rest of the industry work 35 hours.

### Fur Council Election

Members of the Furriers Joint Council were called to vote in the union's election to top officers on June 27 and 28.

The election call was issued by the union's Election and Objections Committee, which announced a list of candidates for manager, two assistant managers, 17 business agents and 56 council delegates.

Irving Potash, present council manager who faces a five-year jail term under his frameup conviction for being a member of the Communist Party's national committee, was unopposed for reelection. Assistant managers Joseph Winogradsky and Jack Schneider also were unopposed.

The final list of eligible candidates was announced yesterday by the union's Election and Objections Committee, which concluded its three-day examination of the qualifications of nominees last Friday evening. The committee is a rank-and-file body consisting of three members from each of the council locals, elected by the membership meetings of their lo-

icals. It also has the responsibility of organizing and supervising the functioning of the election machinery, and counts the vote at the closing of the polls.

The fur workers' election will be by closed, secret ballot. Eligibility for voting has been liberalized so that not only members in good standing can vote, but even members who are as much as a year's dues in arrears.

The polls will be open at the union building, 250 W. 26 St., on Wednesday and Thursday of next week from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

## Reactionary Teacher Ousted

Dr. William J. Fordung, who has been suspended from Hunter College on a charge of taking a "sensational and unwholesome" approach to his teaching of sex hygiene, yesterday attempted to throw up an anti-Semitic smoke-screen around his suspension.

Fordung was charged by the Board of Higher Education on Monday with conduct unbecoming a member of the staff and with "making loose and indiscriminate accusations against large groups of colleagues." He also was charged with trying to "press upon students his own social, political, ethical, moral and religious views, to the exclusion of beliefs held by large and well-respected groups in the community."

In an effort to defend himself, Dr. Fordung said yesterday that, "It is my belief that this whole matter stems from an investigation demanded by the American Jewish Congress some time ago on charges that I am anti-Semitic."

The American Jewish Congress yesterday refrained from comment. Student complaints against Dr. Fordung led to the investigation by a Board committee.

Dr. Fordung said he was fighting communism in the schools. "I was teaching morality akin to that found in Roman Catholic dogma," he declared.

## Draft

(Continued from Page 3)

ments on other grounds.

Another new provision lowering the passing score on the army's induction test from 70 to 65 will bring in an estimated 150,000 present and potential 4-Fs.

The law also fixed physical standards at the lowest levels of World War II.

An additional 2,424,000 men who are now deferred will be liable for military service until they attain 35. Formerly they could forget the draft when they reached 26.

Included are 1,137,000 men deferred for family reasons, 97,000 deferred for job and school, 90,000 deferred for farming, and about 1,100,000 4-Fs. Men deferred in the future also will fall into this group.

The draft now is extended until July 1, 1955, instead of expiring July 9. There is no termination date set for the UMT program.

A 5,000,000 man ceiling is set on total strength of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Men would serve either actively or in the reserves a total of eight years, both under the draft and UMT programs. This would mean six years in the reserves for men drafted for two years active duty, and seven-and-a-half years for trainees after six months UMT duty.

Local draft boards are assured the final say on college deferments, but they are expected to use the current nationwide deferment tests. High school students are deferred under the law until they graduate or reach age 20.

All persons entering the service—whether draftees or volunteers—are assured at least four months training before being sent to land duty outside the United States or its territories and possessions.

The new law requires the army to accept enlistments of 24 months, as a spur to army recruiting.

President Truman has authority for the next two years—until July 1, 1953—to extend by one year expiring voluntary enlistments. Nobody's enlistments could be extended more than once.

Conscientious objectors, who under the old law simply were deferred, now can be ordered to take essential jobs for 24 months.

## Hungary

(Continued from Page 2)

Budapest legations of imperialist powers."

Groesz also was accused of having given "reports with secret economic and political espionage data to imperialist legations."

The indictment said that \$2,500 in gold, 120 British pounds, and 11,000 Swiss francs were found in a search of the archbishop's residence.

Pongracz, 42-year-old employee at the U. S. legation, under arrest for a month, was charged with being "the informant of the fascist counter-intelligence service."

Dr. Paul Bozsik, another defendant, was described as "confidential political adviser to Mindszenty" and accused of drafting a conspiracy program which was forwarded with Pongracz's aid through an "imperialist legation" to Cardinal Spellman, Vatican Secretary Montini and Archduke Otto.

## Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 2)

prison late at night and later given a kangaroo-like hearing by a justice of the peace at the village of Port Vue and held for the Allegheny County Grand Jury on \$5,000 bail.

McTernan called the "persecution" of the defense lawyer unprecedented. He declared Schlesinger was arrested on the same charges made against the defendants for the purpose of disrupting the defense and terrorizing the jury.

Judge O'Brien took the mistrial motion under advisement.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MP BLASTS INDICTMENT OF DuBOIS

Sam Kahn, member of Parliament in South Africa, is among the latest notables to assail the Justice Department indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for his peace activities, it is noted by the National Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois and his associates.

Dr. DuBois, said Kahn, "does not belong to America alone. He is a citizen of the world, and those who cherish liberty, peace and freedom will have no hesita-

tion in protesting the vindictive action of the Department of Justice."

The committee also reported that Der Abend, a Vienna newspaper, in a front page story, blasted the DuBois indictment.

D. N. Pritt, British barrister, it was also noted, has expressed shock that one of America's most eminent citizens should be persecuted for his devotion to peace.

## Food Dollar Now Worth Only 41.4c in N.J.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—The State Labor Department said today that food prices reached an all-time high in New Jersey last month.

The department said the food dollar in New Jersey, compared with what it used to buy in August, 1939, was worth only 41.4 cents last month—the lowest point in history.

The department said the average retail price of 82 essential foods was 3.3 percent above the previous high in July, 1948, and 141.3 percent above the pre-war price level of August, 1939.

Over the year, the department said, average retail prices of all foods have increased 14.25 percent.

## 200 Held in Puerto Rico Jail Since Oct. 30

Two hundred Puerto Rican political prisoners, arrested Oct. 30, have been held in a San Juan jail for seven months without having been brought to trial. They are charged with violation of "Cag Law" No. 53, which makes it a crime to criticize the government of Munos Marin.

This official terrorism was directed towards preventing the truth about the recently adopted constitution from reaching the ears of the electorate. This constitution maintains the same status of colonial oppression for the people of Puerto Rico which has been responsible for their poverty and lack of freedom.

The Civil Liberties Committee of Puerto Rico called for letters and wires demanding the freedom of the 200 political prisoners to be sent to Gov. Munos Marin, Toraleza, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The statement said further: "We appeal to the humanitarian sentiment of all people of good will to send food, clothing and medicines to aid the children of political prisoners arrested Oct. 30. Families are living in the most frightful destitution. Hundreds of children are suffering dreadful diseases as a result of hunger."

These items should be sent directly to the Civil Liberties Com-

## New Realty Tax Loses at Least \$30,000,000

The city's basic tax rate for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be \$3.08 for each \$100 of assessed valuation. This realty tax was established yesterday by the City Council Finance Committee as it approved Comptroller Lazarus Joseph's report.

The tax rate, though highest in city history, permits monopoly realty interests to get away with at least \$30,000,000. The Council rate is based on property valuations of \$18,396,138,375, when the actual value is conservatively estimated at \$23,000,000,000.

This \$30,000,000 for example could meet the Transport Workers Union's demands for a 10 percent wage rise and a 40-hour week.



mittee, Box 8883, Fernandez Juncos Station, Santurce, Puerto Rico. Funds may be sent to the same address or care of the Prisoners Relief Committee, Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St. N.Y.C.

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## BRITISH COMMUNISTS BARE HORRORS OF MALAYA WAR

LONDON, June 19 (Telepress).—On the third anniversary of the British government's war against the Malayan people, the Political Committee of the British Communist Party issued here on June 11, a devastating indictment of the government. The statement recalled that British authorities in Malaya have already placed half a million people in concentration camps, according to official figures. Another 11,000 have been exiled to a jungle island off the coast of Borneo.

"Villages have been razed to the ground," the statement says, "so that Jemeram, like Lidice, has become a symbol to the whole world of imperialist brutality." The statement reveals that the British in Malaya, exactly like the Japanese, are using not only terror but also bribes in a futile attempt to break the morale of the people. They "place a price on the heads of those who fight to defend their country," the statement continues,

"4,500 Straits dollars for a member of the Malayan People's Army, 10,000 for a dead Communist leader, 12,000 for a live one and 80,000 for the secretary of the Malayan Communist Party, dead or alive."

The statement then points out how dearly the British people are paying in lives and money for this imperialist war against the Malayan people, while "the profits of the tin and rubber companies are swollen with the blood of British soldiers and of the men, women and children of Malaya." The American imperialists are piling up stocks torn from the sufferings of a whole people, in preparation for a third world war.

"We can end the Malayan war tomorrow," concludes the Communist Party statement. "Give independence to the Malayan people and let them manage their own lives. It is up to us to end this loss of precious lives and take a step towards ensuring world peace."

### PRAGUE TRIAL OF U. S. SPIES

The trial of seven American spies has been completed in the State Court in Prague. It is another story of Czech traitors working with the Anglo-American diplomats and businessmen.

Among the defendants were engineer Alfred Plocek, director of Standard Electric Domes and Co., a branch of the Standard Electric trust. Plocek had been in touch with U. S. intelligence agents since 1945. One of them, Col. Ralph Brown masqueraded as a representative of the Electric trust. He was introduced to and guided by the U. S. embassy in Prague, and was associated with Vogeler, the recently released American spy. Other defendants told similar stories, saying that the aim pursued by the U. S. agents and their Czechoslovakian accomplices in their espionage and wrecking activity was the preparation of a war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

### POLISH AND GERMAN TRAITORS

Under U. S. sponsorship, firm relations are being established between the puppet Bonn government and the Polish emigre government. In case you didn't know it, there is a Polish "government" in London, which recently sent two representatives to Bonn to confer with Adenauer. They promised the return to Germany of the western territories of People's Poland, and were grateful for the "honor" of placing Polish emigre military formations alongside the recreated Hitlerite divisions. Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad!

## World Bank Tells Nations: 'Obey Wall Street Orders!'

ZURICH, June 19 (Telepress).—The "Bank of International Settlements" (BIS) at Basle, an outfit which served to maintain the ties between Nazi German and Western monopolies during the war, and has now passed under Wall Street control, on June 11th entered the financial battle raging between Wall Street and its "allies" with a statement advising satellite countries to abolish their economic controls.

### Africans Fight for Peace, Freedom — No. 2

## National Aims of Peoples Thwarted By War Preparations

By Jerome Rush

(Second of a Series)

The African continent, the last large colonial area to be fully amalgamated into the world-wide imperialist system, was a source of plunder and riches to capitalism from its very beginning.

Ravaged by the slave trade, Africa yielded 100 million people on the altar of capitalist development and in the building of its very foundation stones. The conquest and partitioning of Africa, over the strong and bitter resistance of the African peoples, was not achieved, however, until the last decade of the nineteenth century.

And today, as in the past, the liberation movements of the African peoples are fighting foreign oppression. These movements are surging forward, consolidating themselves, and striking real blows against imperialism.

Powerful working class movements on a national basis have replaced the old tribal societies. The aristocratic hierarchy of chieftains has become ever more estranged from the masses of the people and are no longer an adequate base for the ruling Colonial countries to use in order to maintain their rule.

The national bourgeoisie, although numerically small and economically weak, has begun independent political action, national intelligentsias have grown considerably and given rise to a flourishing African press, and the national consciousness of the people has gained in strength. Ties have been established with the world-wide peace camp, through the World Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations.

As the Tory London Economist recently stated: "The wave of nationalism which engulfed Southeast Asia after the war rippled to the coasts of Africa." Another British journal editorialized: "... Everywhere a fierce belief that the day of the white man's domination is nearing its end, and will be upheld, now, if at all, only by undisguised brute force. While multitudes in Asia thrust and blunder toward the civilization which white exploitation has always denied them, Africa begins to throb with the same fury. ... Africa, in other words, is nearing the point where rebellions begin."

THE IMPERIALIST powers, especially the U.S., are extremely sensitive to these African developments, since their plans for war and world domination are founded on the continued oppression of the African peoples. To cite only one instance, the major U.S. source of uranium, upon which imperialist atom-diplomacy is ultimately based, is the Belgian Congo.

And while the U.S. flag does not fly over any African territory it is still true that Wall Street imperialism is the main oppressor of the African continent, the main enemy of the 200 million African peoples. This is true not only in the sense that the European colonialists would collapse without Wall Street's support, not only that the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact subvert Africa to the Wall Street bankers and the Pentagon warlords, but also with regard to direct activity by U.S. billionaires and politicians in Africa.

Wall Street's investments have

increased tremendously in Africa during and since the last World War and more and more supplant and dominate British or French concerns. In section after section, the U.S. now plays the dominant role.

THE AFRICAN people recognize and oppose this new development. They take their stand against colonial oppression whether French, British or North American.

As Amanke Okafor, a spokesman of the Nigerian people, has written: "Men have ceased to ask questions, they have begun to move. The slogan of national independence has been adopted by all the political organizations."

And the American people, too, must recognize that U.S. policy in support of colonialism in Africa will not, as in the past, mean a few crumbs for the working class. The continued enslavement of the African peoples now becomes a lever to retard our own struggle for peace and freedom. The armaments program does not mean "democracy" when it will be used to stem the African liberation movements. Profits for Kennecott Copper investments in Rhodesia, New Mont Mining in North Africa, Rockefeller Chase National Bank in South Africa, are only chains around our own necks.

In defense of our interests the American people must stretch out their hand in active support to the African peoples, and together oppose the common enemy—Big Business warmakers and their bipartisan governmental servants.

the financial battle raging between Wall Street and its "allies" with a statement advising satellite countries to abolish their economic controls.

The drive for abolition of economic controls, spearheaded by the United States and Treasury Departments and the U. S.-controlled "International Monetary Fund," aims at depriving the satellite countries of their last instruments of resistance against total Wall Street control of their economies.

In its statement, the BIS accuses the countries concerned of "depression mentality," emphasizes the worldwide threat of inflation and calls for "stiffer budget policies, heavier taxation and curtailment of non-essential expenditures (read social services)" as a means of "supporting the rearmament effort."

Wall Street is trying to compel other countries to abolish their economic controls and thus throw the door wide open to American goods and financial manipulations with their currencies, directed from Washington.

Of particular importance to the Wall Street sharks is the case of Britain, which has succeeded in preventing Americans from fully penetrating the British Empire markets by shrewd use of the so-called "sterling balances." These are debts accumulated by Britain in its dominions and colonies during the last war. If these countries want their debts repaid, they must accept British goods at arbitrarily fixed prices, to the great chagrin of the Americans who have been wading the big markets of India, Egypt and other sterling area countries.

With the abolition of British economic controls and with the establishment of free exchange between the dollar and the pound sterling, the road would be opened for an eventual repayment by the Americans of the British debts and the taking over of the British monopoly on trade with the sterling area countries.



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JOHN HOWARD LAWSON SAYS:

**'SIX MEN IN BLACK ROBES' HAVE KNIFED THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

By John Howard Lawson

(Author of *Hidden Heritage* and *Theory and Technique of Playwriting and Screen Writing*).

JUNE 4, 1951, will long be remembered by future historians as a day of infamy. On this day in June, six men sitting in black robes in Washington, exercising an arbitrary power never granted to them under our Constitution, changed the fundamental law and eliminated its most essential provisions concerning freedom of conscience, belief and association.

The decision is presented in all the pomp and circumstance of legality—yet it is as illegal as the steps by which the Nazis introduced their brutal regime in Germany. As Justice Black observed in his dissent, "the First Amendment is the keystone of our Government." By a stroke of the pen, the majority in the

Supreme Court has broken the keystone, and the whole structure of American rights is gravely imperiled.

**WAR AND FASCISM**, as we know all too well from the tragic experience of the past two decades, are twin monsters: the destruction of trade unions and people's organizations in the United States is an integral part of Wall Street's plan for military conquest of the world. As the warmakers meet increasing opposition, they seek to still all voices that speak for peace; they demand that the people accept hardships and lower living standards as a "patriotic" sacrifice in the interest of the big corporations which make fabulous profits out of war.

As a writer, I have reason to know the fury of the warmakers—I have spent a year in prison because I speak for man's free conscience, for democracy and

peace. The fascist-minded men who control American policy have the Hitlerite's hatred of culture. The suppression of ideas is part of the fascist pattern, which includes the increasing oppression of the Negro people, the growth of anti-Semitism, terror against the foreign-born, repressive measures against the labor movement, and persecution of Communists and progressives. The legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven and of Willie McGee is as directly connected with preparation for war as the trial and conviction of these eleven Communist leaders.

**IN AFFIRMING** the constitutionality of the Smith Act, the Supreme Court warns every defender of peace and democracy that "advocacy" of any ideas of which the government disapproves is now equivalent to "sedition," and can be punish-

ed by a savage prison sentence. If the idea seems innocent, any judge can decide that the "intent" in the defendant's mind is dangerous. This interpretation of "advocacy" is not an abstraction. It reaches into your home. It touches the books you read and the people you meet. If you ask the boss for a raise, you are guilty of "advocacy" and your "intent" may be found treasonable. Union activities, petitions to the government, support of political candidates, protests against injustice—all these things are included in one drag-net of "advocacy."

**THIS DECISION** must be, and can be, reversed. There is no doubt that it would be reversed tomorrow if the American people understood its meaning. That knowledge can be brought to the people. We must break through the absurdities of the red-scare to let the people

know that their lives and the lives of their children are threatened by the red-baiters. It is not too late to stop the drive toward fascism. It is not too late to win the peace. The warmakers are acting out of desperation—because their plans are being exposed: the overwhelming majority of the world's peoples, and the people of the United States, want peace. That desire must be organized, and expressed.

It is the duty of every American to speak and to make his voice heard—in defense of the Bill of Rights, and the American tradition, and the world's peace. Call on the Supreme Court for a rehearing. Call on President Truman to affirm the Constitutional rights which he is obligated to defend. Call for an end to witchhunts and thought control which are in clear violation of the first amendment to the Constitution.

**Another A-Bomb Film Coming Up**

**KILLER BOMB STORY:** MGM is preparing to film the story of Colonel Paul Tibbets, the army pilot who guided the plane which released the atom bomb over Hiroshima. . . . However, the bombardier who pushed the button that dropped the killer bomb that took more than a hundred thousand lives will be unavailable for appearances with the movie. The bombardier—Captain Robert Lewis, many months ago entered a monastery "to expiate until the end of his life the crime he committed in ignorance."



**UNITED OPPOSITION:** Three Hollywood talent guilds (Screen Writers, Screen Producers and Screen Directors) have formed a "united front" against the 25 percent to 50 percent salary cut proposed by 20th Century Fox for executives, writers, directors and producers earning more than \$500 weekly. United opposition of the three guilds whose members are involved in the salary slash plan of the studio leaves only nine executives and eight department heads on the lot who agreed to the cut.

**FOR SALE, FOR WAR:** Four Hollywood studios—Hal Roach, United Artists, General Service and Eagle-Lion have been offered for sale to the . . . U. S. Air Force Pictorial Service for production of training and documentary films. . . .

**MARSHALL PLAN FILMS:** A famous British stage and screen star rejected the leading feminine role in the J. Arthur Rank war-mongering film *Sabotage*. A film technician also declined to work on the picture which seeks to link progressives and particularly Communists with a "sabotage ring in the pay of a foreign power." . . . The picture is being made with Government funds. . . . At the same time another charming little British film now in production called *So Little Time* has a most sympathetically drawn Nazi officer for its hero.

**MEMO TO RODNEY:** MGM is changing the title of its new baseball film from *Angels and the Pirates* to *Angels in the Outfield* because of the poor showing to date of the Pittsburgh Pirates. When the title was chosen during the spring training season, the Pirates were being heralded as the team to beat in the National League. Much of the yarn was shot in and around the Pirates' training camp and at Forbes Field in the opening days of the regular season. Pirate personnel figure in the story. Today the team is in the league cellar, 14½ games behind the leading Dodgers.

**HONORING A FINE FILM:** The Board of Education is permitting students in the city's high schools to attend performances of the animated puppet film *The Emperor's Nightingale* at the Trans-Lux 60th St. Theatre during school hours because of the "artistic and educational value of the film." *The Emperor's Nightingale* was produced in People's Czechoslovakia. This is the fourth movie deemed worthy of this special privilege. The three films which previously received this approval were *Hamlet*, *Henry V* and *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

**TWO ALICES ON BROADWAY SOON:** Lou Bunin's *Alice In Wonderland*, made in France several years ago, will finally have its Broadway premiere on July 26. The film, produced in Anasco color, combines live action and animated puppets. Bunin's "Alice" will open two months before Disney's cartoon feature of the same name. . . .

**How 250,000 Soviet Farm Teams Carried Through a Gigantic Project**

**A PEOPLE'S ACADEMY**, by Gennadi Fish. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1949. 65 cents.

**THIS SMALL BOOK** presents one of the dramatic episodes in the transformation of Soviet agriculture by methods which can only occur in a Socialist society. The Communist Party, the Government, the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Science and 250,000 teams of collective farmers, working as one united group undertook and successfully carried through a fabulous project.

The project tackled was known as "Point 10" in the State Plan for 1939. It called for the changing of the millet crop from a low producing to a high producing one in a single season. The project was accomplished but not expanded because of the attack of fascist Germany.

**SO, THE 1947 State Plan** included a "Point 9" which called for an average yield of millet on 2,500,000 acres of 22 bushels to the acre.

Why did millet mean so much to the Soviet economy? Why did the Academy of Sciences go to the people with a quarter million posters, hundreds of regional newspaper articles and lectures, all to change the farming methods in growing the modest millet crop?

**IN THE FIRST** place, millet is a favorite cereal with the Russian people. Red Army men would call it "the blonde." In the second place, the famous president of the Academy, T. D. Lysenko was convinced that millet enjoys a num-

ber of unique qualities that makes it a crop of special value. Most important, Lysenko was struck with its marvelous productivity. It was found that one grain on an experimental plot produced in a single season 26,157 grains, weighing about half a pound. A wheat grain can not approach this mark.

Another advantage is that millet is drought resistant, requiring but half the amount of moisture to make a crop that wheat requires. Then too, the millet straw, unlike wheat straw, has high nourishing qualities as fodder for animals. Finally, it has been found that if millet is cut so as to leave a high stubble, that it will in the same season sprout anew and make a second crop.

**FOR THESE REASONS**, millet seemed worth the effort necessary to transform it into a high yielding crop. To accomplish the end, completely new methods had to be adopted by the 250,000 millet teams. Formerly, millet production was running on a national average around 7 bushels to the acre, and in 1938 it was as low as 3 bushels to the acre.

To change this low yield to the goal of 22 bushels an average, the Academy worked out in pamphlet and poster form precise agrotechnical instructions for the teams to follow. They were not to plant until the soil reached a certain temperature so the millet would sprout fast and beat the weeds. They were to do the unheard of thing of planting in wide rows, 18 inches apart. They were to apply liquid fertilizer a month after the crop sprouted, "because millet is

like a capricious child that has no appetite when it is very young."

**MEANWHILE** the Academy scientists had designed a special attachment for the harvester combines, so that less of the small and smooth millet grains would be lost in the threshing process. This device often meant a saving of five bushels to the acre. Furthermore the Academy issued to the millet teams a simple design for setting the teeth of the common spiked toothed harrow in order to facilitate cultivating between the rows.

Out on the fields it became a quite commonplace occurrence for a dust-covered academician or one of his assistants to drive up to check on whether the new technique was being applied or whether new problems were arising. There were some scientists who feared that this close supervision of the millet crop would "divorce us from our scientific work and that our qualifications will deteriorate."

**LYSENKO** replied to this view: "It will raise your qualifications. It will enable you to create the science of millet cultivation. . . . And that science will be created by you in collaboration with our leading collective farmers."

The Academy became known as the "Fighting Academy." "Point 9" of the 1947 Plan was fulfilled. An average of 22.1 bushels was obtained by 244,183 millet teams from 2,758,773 acres. The Ministry of Agriculture issued a statement: "The experiment in organizing on a wide scale the cooperation of agrotechnical science with practical agriculture has been fully justified." Here, as one academician pointed out, is a living example of how the distinction between mental and manual labor is being obliterated in a socialist economy.

**THE IMPORTANCE** of this book to those who have an interest in the development of agriculture under socialist conditions is obvious. But the book is also important to those who feel that they have no acquaintanceship with scientific agriculture. For the account of how academicians and collective farmers worked together as a team with boundless enthusiasm gives the real flavor of the whole of Soviet life. The book is solid evidence of how socialist conditions unlock the creative abilities of masses of people.—R. K. H.

**Latest Issue of 'Labor Fact Book' Off Press**

**THE LATEST ISSUE** of *Labor Fact Book*, for 20 years the standard factbook of the labor and progressive movement throughout the United States, is now available, Labor Research Association has announced.

Titled *Labor Fact Book 10*, the present volume is especially geared to the fight for peace, for increased wages and against high prices.

A few of the topics included in the present well-indexed, fact-studded volume of this handy book include:

- How U.S. corporations have profited from war production.
- Foreign trade and the Marshall Plan.
- New peace organizations of the past two years.
- Military budgets and who pays taxes for them.
- Family expenditures and rising cost of living.
- Health conditions on and off the job.
- Increasing attacks on civil rights and Negro people.
- Trade union membership and activities.
- Railroad workers' struggle for higher pay.
- Major strikes and effect of Taft-Hartley Act.
- Political parties and record of Congress.
- Labor trends in Canada, Latin America and elsewhere.

*Labor Fact Book 10* is available from Labor Research Association, 80 E. 11 St., N.Y.C. 3. Cost is \$2.





# YANKS, SOX BATTLE TO SPLIT

## 62,000 See Sox Rally to Win on the scoreboard

### 5-4 After Losing Opener 11-9

by lester rodney

The champion Yanks and the upstart Chicago White Sox battled through a long day of tumultuous baseball yesterday before a phenomenal midweek crowd of 62,000, and when the dust had settled over the Stadium they were just where they had started,

eleven minutes. The huge shirt-sleeved crowd, which held plenty of White Sox partisans, saw a parade of 31 players, 20 runs, 27 hits, six errors, two booming three run homers and two hit batsman and alternately shoddy and brilliant fielding. The first three innings took an hour and thirty-eight minutes to play.

The Yanks were off to 5-1 and 9-6 leads in this donnybrook, then the Sox tied it up 9-9 by the 6th. The Yanks came right back with a double by Johnny Mize and single by Brown for the tenth run, and after relief pitcher Aloma got Coleman to rap into a doubleplay, Woodling, Mantle and Rizzuto singled for the insurance run. Joe Ostrowski, the fourth Yankee pitcher, held the fort.

Big blasts for the Yanks were three run homers by Mickey Mantle and Yogi Berra. Mickey also had two singles to lead the Yankee attack. Carresquel had 3 hits for the losers. The Sox took a 1-0 lead off debuting Stubby Overmire in the 1st with two out when Rizzuto, mindful of the need for speed, bobbled Minoso's routine grounder for an error and Mantle couldn't hold Robinson's blast to deep right center which went for a triple.

Back came the Yanks in the 8th to tie it up in exciting style. Rizzuto singled, went to second on a passed ball, to 3rd on Woodling's single, and then after Gumpert had reduced Hopp and Berra without permitting the run, Johnny Mize batted for McDougald and singled to center to knot it up.

But the Sox weren't to be denied in the 9th as Busby and Masi singled around an out, the speedy centerfielder racing to 3rd. Raschi, working with three days rest, less than he likes, was yanked at this juncture and Allie Reynolds, who blanked the Tigers Sunday, was brought in to face the pinch hitting Bob Dillinger. The bespectacled veteran cracked a double to right and that was the ballgame as Howie Judson set the Yanks down in order in the 9th.

The Yanks had taken a 1-0 lead off starter Joe Dobson in the first on Rizzuto's single and a wild throw by 3rd baseman Minoso on which Phil raced all the way around. Phil Masi, the old ex-Brave who was a thorn in the Yanks side all day, clouted Raschi for a homer in the 3rd to tie it, and Mickey Mantle restored the margin with another circuit drive in the 6th, his second of the day and 6th of the year. The Yanks increased the lead to 3-1 in the 7th on a single by Berra, walk to Brown and single by Bauer and seemed in, but the battling Sox had one more counter-attack in their locker and thus held onto their precious 3½ game lead . . . at least till today.

THE OPENER WAS a wierd scramble of three hours and

#### STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)  
AMERICAN LEAGUE

|              | W. | L. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Chicago      | 38 | 17 | —    |
| New York     | 34 | 20 | 3½   |
| Boston       | 33 | 23 | 5½   |
| Cleveland    | 20 | 26 | 8½   |
| Detroit      | 26 | 26 | 10½  |
| Washington   | 21 | 32 | 16   |
| St. Louis    | 18 | 37 | 20   |
| Philadelphia | 18 | 37 | 20   |

#### GAMES TODAY

Chicago at New York, 2:30 p.m.  
Cleveland at Boston  
St. Louis at Washington (night)  
Detroit at Phila. (2, twi-night)

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

|              | W. | L. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Brooklyn     | 36 | 19 | —    |
| New York     | 33 | 27 | 5½   |
| St. Louis    | 29 | 28 | 8    |
| Cincinnati   | 27 | 28 | 9    |
| Boston       | 28 | 30 | 9½   |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 30 | 10½  |
| Chicago      | 24 | 29 | 11½  |
| Pittsburgh   | 21 | 33 | 14½  |

#### GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night)  
New York at St. Louis (night)  
Boston at Chicago  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (night)

Back roared the Yanks for five quick runs in their half and it looked like one of those crushing defeats which the Stadiumites periodically hang on pretenders to the flag. But the Sox, though they lost the game, showed lots of fight back.

Starter Marv Rotblatt got a bad break when Lenhart dropped Mantle's leadoff drive for a two base error, but from there on the Yanks were teeing off. With one out Bauer rifled a single to center to score Mickey, Jensen dittoed to right and Berra unloaded with his 10th homer into the right field stands. When Mize was hit, Lou Kretlow was beckoned in by Richards and he yielded the frame's 5th win via a Coleman hit and two walks.

The Sox roared back in the 3rd with five of their own. Hits by Dillinger and Fox and a walk to Robinson loaded the sacks with one out and Lenhardt boomed a high double to right center for two runs, the kind that brought memories of DiMaggio catches. Frank Shea was summoned by Stengel, walked Busby to load 'em up again, and then was rapped for a two run single by Carresquel. Kretlow's hit dropping in front of the uncertain looking Mantle made it 6-5 for the Sox.

Nothing daunted, the Yanks exploded for four more in their half. With one out, Brown, Coleman and pinch hitter Woodling belted singles for one, run and Mantle, after fouling three pitches on a 3-2 count, cracked a 415 foot wallop into the bleachers to give the Yanks a 9-6 lead.

The Sox whittled it down to 9-7 in the 5th, aided by pitcher Kramer's two errors on one ground ball, Carresquel speeding all the way home from first on an over-throw of the bag. They tied it in the 6th on two walks and a hit by Busby, but the Yanks weren't to be denied, and Ostrowski finally showed some effective pitching. Just in time too.

The Yanks announced the recall of young Tom Morgan from Kansas City where he won 2, lost 1. With the bumping of Overmire the pitching depths remains the team problem.

## SCORES YESTERDAY

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago —105 021 000—9 12 2  
New York —504 002 00x—11 15 4

Rotblatt, Kretlow (1) Aloma (6) and Erautt, Masi (3); Overmire, Shea (3) Kramer (4) Ostrowski (6) and Berra. Winning pitcher, Ostrowski (3-2). Losing pitcher, Kretlow (2-2). Home runs—Berra (10th) Mantle (5th).

(2nd Game)

CHICAGO 001-000-031-5-11-1  
NEW YORK 100-001-110-4-9-1

Dobson, Gumpert (8) Judson (9) and Masi; Raschi, Reynolds (9) and Berra.

Winning pitcher, Gumpert, (7-0). Losing pitcher, Raschi (10-4) Home Runs—Masi (2nd), Mantle (6th), Steward (3rd).

All others night.

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston —000 000 000—0 4 0  
Chicago —120 000 00x—3 6 0

Surkont, Cole (3) Chipman (8) and Mueller; Rush (5-3 and Burgess. Losing pitcher, Surkont (5-6)

Brooklyn at Cincinnati, night.  
New York at St. Louis, night.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, night.

#### MONDAY NITE

Giants 5, Cards 4.—Irvin's hit in 12th wins it for relief pitcher Maglie, who makes it 11, tops in majors. Lockman and Dark hit solo homers, Willie Mays connects with one on. Irvin's great throw home cuts off run on single to left with Card on second.

## Busby Tells How He Got That Way

Jim Busby, the White Sox new speed sensation, says he owes his big league baseball career to a set of inflamed tonsils.

"Why, if it weren't for those tonsils," grinned the 24-year-old rookie outfielder who is hitting .326 and leads both leagues with 16 stolen bases, "I probably wouldn't be in a White Sox uniform today. As a matter of fact, I probably wouldn't be in any kind of baseball uniform at all."

Pulling his baseball cap over his eyes to shut out the sunlight, Busby, a speedy Texan from Corpus Christi, told how he was given a football scholarship to play for Texas Christian's Horned Frogs.

"I was what you might call a quarterback," he said lightly. "I played one year of football in high school and put in another year at TCU."

Then Busby came to the part about his tonsils.

"My tonsils became so inflamed in the summer of 1947," he said, "that a doctor told me I had to have them removed. So I underwent the operation. Everything went along fine except that my weight dropped from about 175 pounds to 148."

Busby swallowed hard at the memory of those extracted tonsils and continued.

"When I got down to a measly

#### Chisox, Chisox, Chisox

DOWN ON THE field before the doubleheader the White Sox certainly didn't give the impression of a tight team. Loose and easy was the word as if they had known all along they'd be in first place by three and a half games halfway through June.

As the players dashed into and out of the batting cage for the last time around in hitting practice, the "just one swing" routine, they looked and acted like a high spirited bunch of kids. Al Carresquel and Nelson Fox are as youthful looking a keystone pair as one can recall on a big league team.

Fox, the little second base surprise package from St. Thomas, Pa., ran in, lofted a fly to left and staggered back off balance laughing uproariously. "Base hit," he screamed. Carresquel went in next, got a bad low pitch, and disgustedly made way for Minoso, who is a little older. They exchanged kidding insults in Spanish. Aloma, a promising pitcher, is a third Latin-American on this club. The

bell rang as Bob Dillinger started in for his lick. He snorted in disgust and the others offered mock tears.

In the dugout, Don Lenhart of Alton, Illinois, a 6-3 outfielder who has come from the Browns, answered the question "how do you like being with this club—happy for the change?"

"Sure," he says, "It helps me to get on a better team. I can see a better future. If it helps me, I like it. This is a good club too, nice to be with."

Ed Robinson, the long hitting first baseman who's been around, observes that this club has a lot of the spirit reminiscent of the 1948 Cleveland Indians for which he played. "This team is much faster, but that one had longer hitting . . . but we got more hitters than most people realize."

Paul Richards, asked the question he's been asked for weeks and weeks, answered it the same way, "Sure we can stay up here, why shouldn't we?"

WHITE SOX PLAYERS are divided as to whether Busby or Minoso is the fastest, and the two speedsters themselves say what's the difference as long as we both run and the Sox win ballgames. Busby is the leading base stealer in the league while Minoso has perpetrated the most larceny in adding extra bases on base hits.

"I'll take Busby," pitcher Billy Pierce says, "Minoso won't get as many chances to steal. He never stops at first base when he gets a hit!"

Richards has received lots of mail giving him ideas on how to use the speed of the two rookie stars. "One fellow," he grinned, "wrote that when they were both on base at the same time I ought to try the squeeze play and see if they could both score on it."

Coach Jimmy Adair relates that before he had geared himself to newcomer Minoso's speed, dash and sliding ability he tried to hold him on third base on a short fly to Dom DiMaggio in center. He called out "No, no," but Minoso, already streaking for the plate, shouted back, "Too late, I'm running," and beat the throw easily. "You know," says Richards, "I have found that Minoso uses excellent judgment in his running. He has yet to try to stretch a hit or score on a fly ball and not make it. He differs in that respect from almost every other spectacular base runner of his type. Almost always they start getting reckless and run into suicide."

"Minoso, in fact, is as smart a player as I have on my team. . . . Some of those who didn't think he was sharp would have to change their tune if they saw what he's been doing for us."

#### Explanation . . .

FOR ANY READERS, especially our non-New York readers, who may have been justifiably confused by yesterday's little item here entitled "by Max Learner," it was an attempt at a takeoff on a columnist for a New York afternoon paper.

148," he said, "I knew that my football days were over. I thought it over a while and decided to go out for the baseball team, so I did and here I am."

Considered one of the major leagues' outstanding rookies, Busby makes light of his batting accomplishments by saying, "I'm really just a slap hitter."

Among his 58 hits are six doubles, two triples and two homers, which all go together to make quite a lusty slap. In addition to his other accomplishments, Busby already has earned the reputation of "breaking" faster for second on a steal than any other speedster in either league.

"Funny thing about my base running," Busby pointed out, "but the fact is that I used to get very poor starts in trying to steal a base. Paul Richards had a talk with me about it this spring and taught me how to get that fast break. But I'm not going to say what he showed me," Busby laughed. "That's a trade secret."

Regarding his spectacular speed, Busby said he was timed in 9.8 for the hundred yards while running in a track meet for TCU in the spring of 1948. Hardly had he finished that track meet, when he put his text books aside and began playing pro ball with the White Sox-owned Waterloo, Ia., farm

club of the Three-I-League.

Oh, yes, the White Sox outfielder suddenly remembered, there were three other things that helped him make up his mind to switch from football to baseball.

What were they?

"I broke my collar bone," he replied, "three times."

#### SOUTHWORTH OUT, HOLMES MANAGER

CHICAGO, June 19.—Manager Billy Southworth of the Boston Braves quit today for the second time in three seasons.

But this time, both Southworth and the Braves general manager, John Quinn, indicated Southworth was through for good.

He will be replaced by Tommy Holmes, a former Braves outfielder and now manager of the Hartford farm team.

Quinn said that financial arrangements on Southworth's contract, which runs through 1952 at \$50,000 per season, have not been made. However, it was doubtful that he would be paid in full as he resigned, Quinn said, and was not fired.

Southworth said that he quit because he "couldn't get the team going. I think somebody else could do a better job," he said.